The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 1 cent; delivered in any part of the city by carriers, subscribers, $6 per week. Mailed to country subscribers by mail (per year), $8 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can this rule be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1877. NO. 129.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unopened for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

Electoral Tribunal.

RESULT IN THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Hayes Electors Recognized

Probable Action in the Case of Oregon.

Testimony to be Taken in Cases of Alleged Ineligible Electors.

Louisiana Case to be Heard Next.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1877.

The deliberations of the Electoral Tribunal on the preliminary question of going beyond the record and the admissibility of evidence, was determined at four o'clock this afternoon in favor of the acceptance of certificate number one, Hayes and Wheeler, the vote standing for accepting certificate number one without further testimony, Justices Miller, Strong and Bradley, Senators Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen, Representatives Garfield and Hoar—eight; against, Justices Clifford and Field, Senators Thurman and Bayard, Representatives Payne, Hunton and Abbott—seven. It is ascertained that the discussion in secret council was mainly on the law of the case and the illegality of any interference with questions not directly associated with the predominant object in view, which was to discriminate between the rival claims of the two parties on the States contested so far as the electoral vote is concerned, and to go beyond the record evidence of the Governor, if necessary, to establish the legality of the means by which the result was attained. The action of the tribunal in accepting certificate number one from Florida does not, of necessity, establish the principle to govern all cases in which the Governor's certificate is concerned.

In the discussion of the present case, it was found that the Board of State Canvassers of Florida had acted entirely within their powers as confined by the act of 1868; that the Board of State Canvassers were not compelled to canvass the vote as given on the face of the returns, but could exercise judicial powers to the extent of rejecting the vote of a precinct proved to be irregular in case of Manatee county the clerk resigned and no new one was appointed; an election was held, notwithstanding, on the registration list of 1875, but the inspectors made up the returns and sent them to the county board; the returns were rejected for informality. It was shown in Clay county that the whole return was irregular or false—that the true vote could not be ascertained. Other instances were also shown from the testimony that it was impossible to determine the vote. These investigations were satisfactory to the majority of the tribunal of the correctness and legality of the action of the State canvassers, and consequently the certificate of Governor Stearns was accepted as legal and of full force. The subsequent proceedings of Drew, the Supreme Court and the Legislature seem to have occupied but a small share of consideration—just sufficient to show the danger of recognizing that the act of a Governor, performed within the limits of the law, could be set aside by a successor.

In the case of Oregon, the action of the tribunal, judged from the present decision will be to look into the circumstances attending Grover's certificate, when it will be shown that the Republican electors had a large majority of the vote cast, and that the record will be made accordingly.

The decision of the tribunal to take testimony in the case of the alleged ineligible Republican elector, Frederick C. Humphreys, occasions no anxiety among Republicans. Humphreys had been a United States Commissioner, but it will be shown by indisputable evidence that he resigned the office before November 7, 1876; that he was not such commissioner either December 6th, 1876, when he was elected, or December 6th, when he voted as an elector. The acceptance of his resignation was received by him from Judge Woods about a week or ten days before the election. The Collector of Customs performed the duties of the office, and has since done so.

The only other case of alleged ineligible electors which will come under the cognizance of the tribunal are the one in Oregon and two in Louisiana; all others, there being no contest of returns from the State, will come before the two Houses, and as no votes can be thrown out except on concurrent action of the two Houses, it is not probable that the result will be affected from this quarter. It is expected that the tribunal will be ready to report the Florida case to the joint convention this week. Louisiana will then be the next vote before them. It is believed this will consume some days.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Electoral Commission commenced its session today at ten o'clock and continued until four. A large crowd of interested persons were in front of the doors of the court room, expressing great anxiety to learn the result of the deliberations. As the members of the commission came into the lobby on their way out, they were eagerly surrounded by their personal friends and interrogated. As the injunction of secrecy had been removed, there were no objection to giving the desired information. Following is a minute unofficial record of the commission:

On motion of Justice Miller, *ordered*, that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8. Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Abbott,

Resolved, That the State of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate No. 1 as elector.

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8. Nays—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—7.

The Secretary of the commission was instructed to inform counsel on the respective sides that at eleven o'clock tomorrow it will be prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys as an elector. Humphreys is one of the Republican electors, and the question raised as to his eligibility is that he was, at the date of his election, United States Shipping Commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust or profit as to disqualify him from acting as an elector, but which office, it is asserted by the Republicans, he resigned before the election.

The commission, by their decision today, will have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely: First, the certificate of the Hayes electors; second, that of the Tilden electors; and third, a paper containing the record of the Circuit Court of Florida on *quo warranto*, and the subsequent action of the Legislature of that State. The Republicans express themselves as gratified with the decision of the commission, while the Democrats are somewhat discouraged by it. The former claim that no consequence will be attached to the *quo warranto* proceedings in the Circuit Court of Florida, as they are now under appeal to the Supreme Court of that State, and therefore not final. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the ultimate decision will be in favor of the Hayes and Wheeler Florida electors, and that the course in this case will be pursued with regard to Louisiana, where there are alleged ineligible electors and more than one return. A prominent Democrat of the commission said this afternoon that the meaning of the vote of the commission is that submission of State executive officers are to be inspected, but not those of the judiciary. He added, however, that as the Democratic certificates embody the proceedings of the Court, they will by this decision be fully up for consideration and argument. The Democrats also find some satisfaction in the fact that the rule established by the commission will lead to the ascertainment that Watts, the Republican elector in Oregon, was ineligible at the time of his election, and hence only two Republican electors from that State can be counted, Cronin, Democrat, being the third elector. On this supposition they think the Democrats still have a chance for the Presidency, and that the election may be thrown into the House, where Tilden would be elected, and that in such event the choice of Wheeler as Vice President would devolve on the Senate. The decision of the commission is discussed at the hotels and in private political circles to-night, all conceding that the Republicans seemingly have the advantage. The Democrats express their regret that the parties were strictly divided on the subject.

Important Notice.

White River Flour is not sold by any one Western Pennsylvania under any other and than its own (White River.) Those represent otherwise are endeavoring off inferior flour on its reputation.

T. C. JENKINS.

FOREIGN NEWS,

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE PORTE'S INTENTIONS—THE SULTAN JEALOUS OF MIDHAT PASHA.

LONDON, February 7.—The Porte in notifying its representatives abroad of ministerial changes, adds that the Sultan urgently recommends the Grand Vizier to speedily and completely develop all the principles established by the Constitution, and to carry out all the laws and administrative institutions applicable to the provinces.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the change, says that the Sultan had become jealous of Midhat Pasha's influence, and chafed under the impatience of the position to which the energetic Grand Vizier had reduced him, and lent himself to intrigues, from the success of which he might hope to recover somewhat of his lost imperial authority, so that Edhem Pasha's accession may be purely an affair of men, not measures, and need not foreshadow any change in the political prospects.

ENGLAND ADVISED TO WAIT.

LONDON, February 7.—The *Times* advises that England should await the result of the change at Constantinople before replying to the Russian circular, and if it be the inauguration of a policy of defense to the European counsels it will cut away the ground from under the Russian circular. England might in the meanwhile inquire what course Russia favored.

THE QUESTION TO BE DEBATED IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 7.—At the opening of Parliament to-morrow, two blue books will be laid on the tables of the Houses, one containing papers on the Eastern question to the assembling of the conference, and the other including the conference proceedings. Copies of the first volume for distribution to members of Parliament and the press will not be ready until Friday, and the second volume next week.

Debate on the question will probably begin after the distribution of the second volume. A general impression prevails that the opposition will not make a direct attack on the Government's Eastern policy, even the Liberal organs admitting it to be impossible to do so successfully in the face of circumstances now known. Rumors, however, are circulating in Liberal circles of grave differences between the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues and the probable retirement of Lord Salisbury. These reports assert that Earls Beaconsfield and Derby are not only pleased by the Marquis of Salisbury's failure, but that they largely contributed to it through the instrumentality of Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople. The rumors of differences of opinion are doubtless well founded, as the proceedings of the conference show that Lord Salisbury's speeches went far beyond the views of Earls Beaconsfield and Derby. With the exception the reports in circulation are mere inferences.

The Manchester *Guardian's* special from London says public rumor attaches so much importance to the divergences between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Beaconsfield that it is stated to-night that Lord Salisbury has resigned. To say the least, this is premature, though people well informed consider that the danger to the Government expected on the Eastern question is quite as great within the Cabinet as on the opposite side of the House. A singular incident occurred to-day in connection with Lord Salisbury's return. He crossed from Boulogne in the tidal steamer, on board of which he found Sir Henry Elliott. Instead of the two coming to London together, Salisbury came along on a special train, and Elliott came by the ordinary tidal train.

CHARGES AGAINST MIDHAT PASHA BASELESS.

LONDON, February 7.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha does not imply a change in Turkey's foreign or internal policy. Her present foreign policy will not only be maintained, but will be pursued with greater firmness. An official statement is published declaring that Midhat Pasha was exiled because he was inclined to a course contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. His action indicated that the absolute power which had been abandoned by the Sultan would be exercised by others. Some individuals had formed plans against the Sultan's prerogatives and against the public tranquility. Midhat Pasha did nothing to oppose these intrigues.

The *Levant Herald* regrets that Midhat Pasha, on being shown the documents produced in evidence against him, declared that he was the victim of a Russian plot.

Reuter's latest dispatch from Constantinople says Midhat's complication with the plot against the Sultan and even the existence of the plot continue to be doubted. Midhat has only been exiled temporarily.

PACIFIC DISPOSITION IN SERVIA.

LONDON, February 8.—The *Standard's* special from Pesth reports that the special envoy of the Porte has had interviews with Prince Milan and Minister Ristics. The disposition of M. Risics and of the people is very pacific.

The *Post* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury will probably make a statement in the House of Lords to-night in reference to the conference.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the Russian overtures to secure the assistance of Austria in the event of war appear to have been hopelessly unsuccessful. Russia is now endeavoring to obtain from Austria the promise of benevolent neutrality.

The *Times'* dispatch from St. Petersburg says Count Adelberg is spoken of as the most likely to succeed Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade, states that Edhem Pasha has, by telegraph, confirmed the appointment of Perten Effendi, who was nominated by Midhat Pasha as Envoy to Prince Milan, and has directed him to proceed with his mission. Perten Effendi has accordingly presented the conditions demanded by the Porte, he being as yet only authorized to discuss them in a preliminary way. The conditions are substantially the same as those given by the *Political Correspondence*.

Great Britain.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—TEN MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

LONDON, February 8.—The British steamer Ethel, bound from Bilbao for Newport, Wales, went ashore yesterday on Lundy Island, and became a total wreck. Nineteen persons were drowned.

An explosion took place yesterday in Fass' colliery, near Bolton, and ten men were killed.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 8.—The *Times'* leading editorial says: "We may be sure the Queen's speech will be more than usually guarded. Its reference to the Eastern question will be as brief as possible, and almost exclusively of a historical character. The Queen will express the satisfaction with which she joined the allies in procuring an armistice. She will accord to Lord Salisbury a meed of well merited praise, and will express deep regret that the Porte declined proposals which were not prejudicial to the interests of Turkey, and which would have restored peace to Europe. Her Majesty will state that she has withdrawn her ambassadors as a mark of high dissatisfaction. The speech would naturally have gone on to express the hope that the Sultan would spontaneously agree to terms of peace with Servia and Montenegro such as could be sanctioned by the Powers, and introduce reforms into the disturbed provinces which would make further interference neither necessary nor justifiable. The events of this week, however, have necessarily modified the concluding phrases relative to the Eastern question. Without specially referring to the fate of Midhat Pasha, the speech will express the hope that what has happened will prove favorable to conciliatory counsels and the restoration of diplomatic intercourse, but nothing will be said as to the course to be followed in the future. Gortschakoff's circular will not be mentioned, unless it has been already officially communicated to the Government. The other subjects touched upon in the speech will be the Delhi proclamation, the Indian famine, African troubles and various bills or a purely internal interest which were left over from last session will be enumerated as again to be brought forward. The *Times*, however, remarks that every one must feel doubtful whether these dry bones can live. There are so many chances and accident in store that the hopes of the most sanguine cannot be high. It is believed that discreet silence will best become the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The usual paragraph concerning economy and efficiency will be observed in framing the estimates will, therefore, possibly be missing. The *Times* also hints at rivalries in the Cabinet, as follows: There can of course be no trace in the speech of the personal speculations with which the air is rife. It is doubtful whether more curiosity is felt in the political world as to the new Cabinet, its fall, or concerning the spectacle of Beaconsfield and Salisbury sitting side by side on the Bench of Lords.

India.

RAINS DAMAGE THE COTTON CROP.

BOMBAY, February 7.—The cotton crop of this presidency has been severely damaged by excessive rains.

Egypt.

RENEWAL OF WAR WITH ABYSSINIA PROBABLE.

LONDON, February 7.—A telegram from Cairo says official dispatches have been communicated to the British representative, announcing that the Abyssinian Envoy has safely returned home. The illegal detention of this envoy by the Khedive had been regarded as likely to cause a renewal of the war between Abyssinia and Egypt.

Russia.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 7.—All but three of the students who, on St. Nicholas day, during service in the Cathedral of Kazan, made a demonstration and unfurled a red flag bearing the inscription "Union and Liberty," have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamship Spain, from New York, has arrived out.

Queen Victoria received the Ambassador of China yesterday.

The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Southampton, yesterday.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1877.

SENATE.

To-day's session began at noon. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill and a committee of conference was ordered.

Mr. Ingalls reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to enable the Indians to become citizens. Placed on the calendar.

Messrs. Hamlin, Dorsey and Davis were appointed a new conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill involving the restoration of the fast mail trains and franking privileges.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill to repeal an act to incorporate the National Capital Life Insurance Company, and to provide for the winding up of its affairs. Referred.

Mr. Boutwell submitted a concurrent resolution, providing that during the session of the Electoral Commission each calendar day shall be observed by each House of Congress as a day for legislative purposes. Referred.

Mr. Sherman called up the House bill authorizing the commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy in certain real and other property, and to sell the same at public or private sale. He submitted an amendment providing that no sales shall be made by the commissioners except at public auction, unless such sale and the terms thereof shall be first approved by one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to reimburse and compromise the claims of settlers against the United States for advances made in the war of 1812, and on the bill for the relief of persons having claims against the United States under the provisions of the Captured and Abandoned property act, both of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Clayton called up the Senate bill to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Interior to adjust and settle the account of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea Indians. Passed.

Mr. Bogy presented a remonstrance of business men and others of St. Louis against the passage of the House bill to build a bridge over the Missouri river at Glasgow. Referred.

The bill providing for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at the South Pass of the Mississippi river, was discussed at some length, but soon after the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Gordon demanded the regular order, and the bill went over.

The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific railroads, was taken up, and Mr. Gordon spoke in advocacy of the bill introduced by him and reported favorably by the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Gordon's speech was in reply to that of the Committee on Railroads as a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Pending discussion, Mr. Windom called up the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing during the current fiscal year, and moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment of the House providing that from and after the present session of Congress the Public Printer shall not pay more than $3 per hour for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He said under the new rules of the Senate no amendment of a legislative character could be put upon a general appropriation bill, and under that rule he supposed it was the duty of the Committee on Appropriations to strike all legislation from appropriation bills.

After discussion, the Senate refused to concur in the amendment, yeas 18, nays 28. Upon the announcement of the vote there was some applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked.

A committee of conference was ordered on the bill.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to repeal the joint resolution providing for the postponement of the publication of the new army regulations. Laid on the table.

The Pacific Railroad bill was laid aside with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. Sargent, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, assigned to the investigation of the late election in Florida, reported the evidence taken in regard to the eligibility of Humphreys, Republican Presidential elector of that State. Ordered printed.

The Chair announced as the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, Messrs. Allison, Logan and Wallace.

The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill, with the understanding that it should be considered between the hours of two and twelve o'clock to-morrow, and took a recess until ten to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Business was begun at noon. Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges, reported the testimony taken before that committee up to February 5th, together with a resolution for its printing. Adopted.

Mr. Waldron, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $350,000 for deficiency in the appropriations for Government printing and binding for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, offered an amendment providing that after the close of the present Congress no greater price shall be paid for labor by the Government Printer than is paid in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He explained that he had, in conjunction with the Committee on Printing of the Senate, addressed a letter to the Public Printer, in August last, advising him of contemplated reforms in the management of the printing office. Had that advice been followed there would not be a dollar of deficiency in that department.

Mr. Conger thought the proposition was impracticable, and that it aimed a blow at the most faithful laborers of the Government.

The amendment was adopted, yeas 118, nays 105, and the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eden in the chair, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hancock offered an amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the payment of certain claims against the Interior Department. After debate it was adopted.

The committee then rose without having disposed of the bill.

Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $12,491,752.

Recess till ten A. M. to-morrow.

NEW SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northeast winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, lower temperatures and higher pressure.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, say the Legislature has passed a supplemental bill exempting the Southern Pacific road from taxation for six years, instead of four as by the original bill.

Captain C. V. Gardiner, of Deadwood, D. T., has just completed arrangements in Omaha, whereby smelting works of the most approved kind will be established in the Black Hill this summer. Capital, $50,000.

Some six months ago Judge Pendry, of Leavenworth, Kansas, brought suit as an informer in the name of the United States against the Kansas Pacific Railroad for ten million dollars for alleged fraudulent claims against the Government. Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, has just decided these cases in favor of the railroad company on demurrers to the petition.

The Illinois division of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad was sold at public auction yesterday by Mr. Bishop, master in chancery of the United States, under a decree of foreclosure made by Judge Drummond in December, 1876, in favor of the first bondholders. The road sold is from Dalton, Cook county, to Danville, Ills., about 108 miles, and a few branches. The price paid was $1,450,000. The purchasers were Frederick W. Heidekoper, Thomas W. Shannon and John N. Denison, the committee appointed by the New York bondholders. The entire amount for which the road was foreclosed was $3,300,000. The entire indebtedness of the road is $7,500,000.

As Good as White River.

Many of our millers and dealers are daily representing their flours equal and the same as White River, endeavoring in this way to deceive purchasers and consumers.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A New Postmaster for Altoona.

O'Conor's Apology to President Grant.

Revenue Officers Killed in North Carolina.

Inter-Oceanic Canal Treaty in Danger.

Unfriendly Action of Nicaraguan Government.

The Contract Given to Henry Meigs.

Outrageous Treatment of Governor Wells by House Officials.

Desperation of New Orleans Democracy.

Demonstration by the Banking Interest

IN FAVOR OF REPEAL OF TAXES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1877.

New Postmaster at Altoona.

T. Blair Patton was to-day nominated for Postmaster at Altoona, in place of Frank B. Stewart, whose commission expires March 17th.

Bonds to Get the Bonds.

The action of the Senate committee in the case of the payment of Eads and the views expressed by prominent members of the House indicate that the Senate bill to pay in bonds will go to a committee of conference, and the matter determined upon the basis of the Senate proposition.

O'Conor's Visit to the President.

A statement has been published in reference to the visit by O'Conor to the President in order to explain a letter alleged to have been written by him, in which some harsh expressions were used. Some of the statements published are correct in part only. The following can be given as an authoritative expression of what occurred on the occasion of the interview on Sunday last: O'Conor, in company with Secretary Fish, called upon the President, and at once previously intimated that the object of the visit was to pay their respects, and to tender an apology for certain expressions made use of last in relation to a dinner party in St. Louis, in which, according to a printed extract, the following language is used: "Was a drunken Democrat, picked up out of the gutter, and put at the head of the Republican party for the purpose of ruling the nation." O'Conor said that he had no recollection of writing a letter containing such language about the President was used, yet he would not say that he had not done so; but he did wish to say that if he had ever written a letter containing such expressions, he would say that he had no foundation for the statement, and further, that he never had of his own knowledge or from hearsay any information upon which to base such a statement. The form and manner of the explanation of O'Conor were worthy of his high character as a gentleman and of his great abilities as a man, and it was received by the President with a recognition equal to the spirit in which it was tendered. The President said that he had never regarded the letter as of any importance, and knew nothing of its existence, except from such comments as he had seen in the newspapers; that he had too much experience in being abused as a public official to seek to aggravate the unpleasant phase of public life by hunting up matters published against him in the press, and for that reason, and because they turned into a brief conversation on the contents of the day, after which Mr. O'Conor and Secretary Fish withdrew. The President said to-day that the explanation was ample, and that he was entirely satisfied.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS MURDERED.

The following dispatch was received at the office of Internal Revenue to-day:

GREENSBORO, N. C., February 7, 1877.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded in illicit distilleries raided on by him without troops. Am hurrying to provide Major Stewart with horses, so we can stop this resistance.

[Signed] WAGNER,
Revenue Agent.

Inter-Oceanic Canal Treaty Encounters an Obstacle.

The negotiation of the inter-oceanic canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has encountered an obstacle in an unexpected quarter, and one which threatens serious disaster to its successful consummation. While the Government was perfecting this important diplomatic paper, and almost ready to transmit it to the Senate for ratification, information is received, though not in an official form, that the Government of Nicaragua has entered into a contract with Henry Meigs, the celebrated American railroad contractor on the South American coast, to build an inter-oceanic canal by the route laid down by the American surveying party across its territory. The consideration Meigs is to receive, it is stated, is a grant of large privileges and a donation of immense tracts of land lying along the route of the canal, and which, in the event of the successful completion of the work, would be of untold value. As soon as this unexpected and somewhat surprising information was obtained, Dr. Adam Badeau, Special Commissioner of the Nicaraguan Government, was advised of the fact. To-day he called upon the President and expressed himself in much surprise at the unexpected turn of intelligence, and assured the President that he had no hesitation in characterizing the report as wholly unfounded, for the reason that no information of this effect had been communicated to him by his Government. He said that Mr. Meigs, as well as many others, had made propositions to his Government, and while received with respect, were never seriously entertained. It now seems, however, that this is not the only obstacle in the way of reaching a successful negotiation of the treaty. Certain demands on the part of the Nicaraguan Government have been presented which, it is not believed, the United States will accede to. The President said to-day that he feared the treaty was in great danger, but hopes that further negotiations between the two governments may yet terminate successfully. He says he feels much interest in seeing this great work fairly established, and that he will exert his influence in every way consistent so as to effect this result. Secretary Fish has been requested to call upon the President to-morrow, when the present aspect of affairs attending the negotiations of the treaty will be fully considered, in the hope that some successful results may be attained. The information is of a character which leads to every appearance that the embarrassment which has thus suddenly presented itself grows out of the intrigues of certain foreigners with the Nicaraguan Government, and of which Special Commissioner Cardenas has not been advised. Every effort of the United States looking to the consummation of this great project has been met by the active opposition of parties who, unable to carry out the work themselves, are determined that it shall not be done by the United States, they being governed by the selfish impulse of preventing this Government from taking the initial step, thus according to it the honor and a commensurate influence were the work completed under its auspices. They are evidently willing to frustrate the consummation of this treaty, even at the risk of indefinite delay to the completion of the canal.

Indignity Put Upon Governor Wells.

The friends of Governor Wells express indignation at the searching of his personal baggage for firearms, etc. They say Wells never appeared before the committee with arms concealed on his person. When Wells and Anderson left New Orleans, each carried a pistol, in consequence of apprehension of an attack *en route* North, with which both had been openly threatened. Reaching Washington, the weapons were stored in their trunks, where they remained until found by Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson.

The Desperate Democracy.

Marshal Pitkin states that four Democrats at New Orleans sought the wife of one of the Returning Board clerks now under indictment here, and entreated her in every possible way to telegraph her husband to swear falsely against the Returning Board in order to confirm the testimony of Littlefield. She indignantly refused.

Demonstration by the Banking Interest.

Deputations of banks and chambers of commerce made a formidable demonstration before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. About fifty were present, representing national, State, private and savings banks, numbering two thousand, with the clearing houses, chambers of commerce and boards of trade of almost every large city in the United States. Speeches were made by Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and others, to show that the repeal of eight millions of taxes would give a great impetous to trade and industry. There is not the slightest probability of their wishes making any impression, much less of assuming the form of law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1877.

OREGON ELECTORAL CASE—MORE TELEGRAMS.

The Senate committee investigating the Oregon electoral case this morning examined Dr. L. Miller, of Omaha, who is a member of the National Democratic Committee. He testified that he had telegraphic correspondence with Colonel W. T. Pelton in November last in relation to the Oregon case; he was requested by Pelton to go to Oregon and do what he could to prevent Watts from getting a certificate, as it was believed the Democrats had a good case there. He could not go, but sent J. H. N. Patrick. Nothing was ever said about the illegitimate use of money to him in connection with the Oregon case; and Patrick that the necessary expenses for the trip to Oregon would be paid from headquarters; saw Patrick upon his return; he said the lawyers had been retained to argue against the issuing of a certificate to Watts. Witness thought Patrick said something about a member of the law firm retained by the Democrats being connected with the *Oregonian*, a paper published at Portland, but did not understand this was the main reason for employing the firm; received no dispatches asking him to help to raise money to pay expenses of any sort in connection with the Oregon case.

Senator Kernan introduced the following dispatches:

NEW YORK, February 7.—*John H. Mitchell or H. W. Scott, Portland, Oregon:* We are now absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes if Oregon is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest; can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting or bribery to capture? Answer when sure.

[Signed] Z. CHANDLER.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 9.—*Hon. Z. Chandler, New York:* Have no fear for Oregon. It is absolutely certain for Hayes and Wheeler. Our majority is at least 1,000. Every precaution has been taken from the first against fraud. Democrats concede that the election has been fair, and admit publicly that we have the State by at least eight hundred votes. Return to Oregon, but for other States. Give me the latest reliable information.

[Signed] JOHN H. MITCHELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—*Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:* Hayes is elected if Oregon is certain. Get returns in soon as possible; announce the result. Make special arrangements against fraud which will be attempted. Watch every precinct. Answer.

[Signed] A. A. SARGENT.

NEW YORK, November 8.—*John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:* Without Oregon Hayes is defeated. Watch every precinct. Answer.

[Signed] W. E. CHANDLER.

NEW YORK, November 8.—*Hon. J. H. Mitchell:* Returns elect Hayes sure with Oregon; your vote indispensable. Use the utmost vigilance.

[Signed] W. E. CHANDLER.

PORTLAND, November 15.—*J. H. Mitchell, Palace Hotel, San Francisco:* Democrats claim Watts ineligible, being postmaster at time of election. He has now resigned and resignation accepted. He qualified before election to a day, but will undoubtedly be all right. In the event of the Secretary of State refusing to give a certificate to Watts and recognizing the Democratic elector having the highest vote, Wright and Odell will refuse to recognize and will appoint Watts and then vote. How is your good news?

[Signed] STEELS.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION—MORE TESTIMONY FROM CLERKS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

The Senate sub-committee on Louisiana affairs resumed, this forenoon, York A. Woodward, whose residence is in New Orleans. Lived there nine years; was one of the clerks of the late Returning Board; had known J. E. Littlefield several years; was at the office after the return of the Returning Board from supper on the 3d of December; was at work until two in the morning; was with Littlefield, but did not see him making any erasures; first heard of the transfer of votes in Vernon parish when he came next to Washington; Littlefield generally called off the figures, and could have called off false figures in his deposition, as they were very busy; don't know that the original return had been carried away; first knew of Littlefield's absence when he called at Littlefield's house on Sunday morning on his way; Littlefield said he had been called North by the illness of his father.

On cross examination witness stated that no amendment, even by the Board as to instructions for changing the returns, nor the attorney for the board.

T. W. Eaton, another clerk of the Returning Board, testified he did not see Littlefield nor any one else make the erasures on the original returns; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making the alterations.

KENNER AGAIN ON THE STAND—GOVERNOR WELLS ILL.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Votes, this morning recalled Mr. Louis M. Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board. He was examined by Mr. Lawrence, and testified he had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the returns from Vernon parish; no knowledge of any paper having been burned or otherwise destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote, nor abstraction of papers from the returning room; he had never heard of any conversation between Governor Wells and Littlefield. Being interrogated by Field, witness said the Returning Board decided not to visit Vernon where was necessity for troops to protect them. We felt intimidated but this did not affect the action of the board. Witness could not say how much error in the Tilden votes where there were irregularities; in one or two parishes, some voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, principally by violence and others made to vote against their wishes.

Q.—Will you now say in your opinion 10,000 votes cast in favor of Tilden were given by persons against their free will owing to intimidation? A.—I think there were 10,000 votes thus given.

Mr. Field—Does it not appear that gross fraud was perpetrated so as to change from Vernon parish? A.—It was rather bad; I should say something was done with the votes in that parish.

Q.—Has there not something grossly fraudulent? A.—Yes.

Mr. Lawrence—As you have stated how the paper appears to you, will you state whether you or any one present made such an alteration of the returns without the knowledge of the board, then stole the paper and carried it way in order to throw suspicion on the board?

This question witness promptly answered in the affirmative.

Lew Washington, of this city, engaged in the banking business, was called as an expert, having had much experience in the examination of checks, and Mr. Field handed him the return of Vernon parish, and then witness pointed out alterations from the original, having been written on the erasure. Witness, in reply to Mr. Lawrence, said he saw the paper about two weeks ago at the Arlington. Pelton had the returns. He was invited by John F. Coyle to call there at Colonel Pelton's room to examine the papers as an expert. He was introduced to Mr. Weed, of New York, who had the paper.

William H. Green (colored), Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Senate, and previously minute clerk of the Returning Board, was called, at the suggestion of Mr. Lawrence.

The Chairman sent for the members of the board, and all appeared except Governor Wells, who is sick in bed.

Mr. Lawrence asked that the examination of the witness be postponed until Governor Wells could appear. The request was granted, and the witness discharged till to-morrow.

Isadore McCormick was examined: Was one of the Returning Board clerks; returned to the board rooms after the Sunday night dinner, and remained until all the clerks left; witness could not tell the last moment of previous witnesses as to Littlefield's operations in the board rooms that night; saw Spearing after Littlefield was gone, and the latter said the Republican party had gone back on Littlefield; the expression was, "given Fred. the goose," and now Fred. was going to take care of himself; Spearing had been an active Republican, but at the election supported the side of Nicholls; don't think Governor Wells had any consultation that night with Littlefield.

G. P. Davis, one of the clerks of the Returning Board, testified that he remembered hearing of the alteration of returns. His attention was called to the fact after the promulgation of the electoral vote, that votes had been placed on the Republican side that did not belong there. He had made no examination of the return of Vernon parish after he learned it had been tampered with. Littlefield, on inquiry, informed him it had been lost.

Adjourned.

NO MORE REWARDS.

The reward for the detection and punishment of illicit distillers is suspended in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the Second districts of Tennessee and Alabama. More effective methods for the suppression of illicit distillation in these localities are being put in operation.

AN INELIGIBLE ELECTOR IN ILLINOIS.

Objection will be made from the Democratic side to the counting of the electoral vote of Illinois, when the two Houses shall again meet in joint session to count the electoral vote. The basis of such objection is the following information, received this afternoon by Hon. William M. Springer, of that State, dated Springfield, February 7th:

"Chaffee, a Hayes elector, was United States Commissioner for the Southern district of Illinois when elected. He acted as an elector without resigning his office. Proof is positive. He is here and admits it, and the records show it.

[Signed] "G. W. WENDLING,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
E. L. MERRITT."

As there is only one return from Illinois, objection to counting the vote is required to be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House, whereupon the two Houses will separate for action. No vote or votes

The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County

OFFICE:
COMMERCIAL IRON BUILDING,
70 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY COMMERCIAL,
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
POSTAGE PREPAID.

One Copy, One Year $1 75

CLUB RATES.

Ten Copies, per annum, each $1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each 1 25
And One Extra Copy to the getter up of Club.

Address all orders and letters to
"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

Turkey changes her government as often and as rapidly as Mexico. She came within one of having a new Sultan on Monday last, and got a new Grand Vizier instead.

The entire commercial community of New York city are, and with reason, growing extremely alarmed over the diversion of the grain trade to other ports, owing to the increasing enterprise of the latter.

Being past praying for himself, no doubt, one of the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature has introduced a resolution that colored preachers shall not be allowed hereafter to pray for the souls of Illinois Solons.

The Philadelphia *Day* says that "the treatment of the Louisianians now in custody of the House is disgraceful to the latter and to the country," and so it is; yet there seems to be no one at Washington to cry out against it.

The New York papers note a sale of 1,000 tons Newcastle (Eng.) coal, at $3 62½ per ton, delivered in carts on the wharf in New York. On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Ledger* notes a sale of 5,000 tons Clearfield coal to go to the British West Indies.

Where is that constitutional amendment which the Judiciary Committee of the House has twice been instructed to report, prohibiting the payment of war claims to disloyal persons? The patience of the people over this matter is becoming exhausted.

A decision has just been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, declaring that in all grain and provision trading on 'Change there must be an actual delivery of all commodities sold, whether it be cash or options. This will put a a stop to Chicago's scalping propensities.

The Democrats of Reading have nominated a Mr. Seltzer for Mayor. We should think he would prove a repulsive dose to the majority of voters, and probably he will; but the Democrats of that city drink so much that they are compelled, every now and then, to taper off with a dose of Seltzer.

If the Retrenchment and Reform Committee at Harrisburg want to find a place for retrenchment to begin, in State expenses, let them give special attention to the office of Internal Affairs. The clerical force there was unnecessarily increased in 1868, and may, with perfect safety, be considerably reduced.

It is now pretty evident that if we only had the necessary facilities for ocean transportation, a ready sale could be found in the English markets for whatever fresh beef we may have to ship, and at prices which would make the venture unusually profitable. The steamship companies should at once adapt their vessels to the requirements of the new trade.

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York, whenever the directors of a corporation secure a controlling portion of its shares, they become absolute masters of the whole concern. The decision denies to certain stockholders of the Lake Shore Railroad Company the right of access to the transfer books of that company. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain New York justice was always peculiar.

Apropos of the Oregon case, a Republican lawyer at Washington has been looking into the record of the Supreme Court justices in reference to such cases, and finds decisions by two of them which bear directly upon the illegality of Grover's giving the certificate to Cronin. In the tenth and thirteenth California reports Justice Field, and in the fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Justice Strong, held that election certificates cannot be awarded to minority candidates.

The other day the President of the Hinds county, Mississippi, Board of Registars testified before the Senate committee that he furnished one of the Democratic judges of election at each polling place in his county with a duplicate key to the ballot box, so that where there were too many Republican votes in any ballot box they might be taken out and replaced by Democratic ballots; but the *Post*, which professes to give a daily summary of the news, has not yet given this ingenuous confession a place in its columns.

The sanitary scientists of New York, Chicago and some other cities are beginning to devote their attention to the alarming increase in zymotic diseases caused by the filthy condition of the streets. Our own city is in as bad a plight as any of them, so far as filthiness is concerned, and unless a marked improvement shall speedily take place, no one need be surprised should the air presently be loaded with diphtheria, scarlet fever and kindred maladies. Every lesson is learned in time, but some of them cost dreadfully dear in the learning.

Of the fifty-one members of the present Senate of Illinois, only nine are natives of the State. Ten are natives of New York, ten of Ohio, four each of Virginia and Germany, two each of Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and England, and one each of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maryland, Missouri and Scotland. In Illinois, as this table proves, it is not considered a crime to have been born outside of the State, while in the Southern States that is the unpardonable offense; and that is the reason why Illinois grows and prospers, while the Southern States complain continually of their poverty and lament the lack of enterprise.

The political associates of Tilden's Congressional counsel, Field, who are said to be greatly annoyed that he does not even decently disguise himself in the character of a member of the House of Representatives, expect altogether too much from him. A few years ago his name was stricken from the roll of the New York Bar Association for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a lawyer, and it is the most natural thing in the world that he should seek to repeat in his new sphere the scurvy tricks which caused his expulsion from his old one. But why don't his Congressional associates go back of the man and look at the master?

The foreign exports of Philadelphia last month were valued at $3,925,153, of which about three-sevenths were carried in American bottoms. The principal articles exported were provisions, valued at nearly one and a half millions; petroleum, three-quarters of a million, and breadstuffs, $600,000. The exportation of cotton reached $378,000, iron manufactures $261,000 and furs $207,000. The exportations of coal were 1,966 tons. It was the largest January total of foreign exports ever shipped from that port, a pretty good showing for the month of ice blockade. At the present time there is a heavy freight movement from that port by steamer south, principally of phosphates and agricultural implements.

It is perhaps about time that the Republicans at Washington, particularly, and throughout the country generally, should pluck up courage enough to denounce the brutal manner in which the Democratic House carries on its investigations. Witnesses are browbeaten, bullied and treated as men without rights, by the Democratic majority of the Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, without extorting from the Republican members one word of remonstrance or opposition; and the members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been treated by the same committee worse than felons, and subjected to a persecution from which even felons are free, simply because they will not surrender papers which are not in their possession, and all this without a word of complaint or objection from the Republican side.

In the olden times, the indignation of the people was aroused by the tameness shown by the Whig members of Congress under repeated and continued insults from Southern bullies; and it would seem as if the people would have to speak out, in this case, before the Republican members of Congress can be stirred up to a manly protest against Democratic ruffianism. To show our readers how the members of the Louisiana Returning Board are treated, we append the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*:

The manner in which Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, are treated by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is an outrage upon individual rights and common decency, which would not be tolerated by the lowest police court in America toward the meanest vagrant charged with crime. The officers of the House having these two men in custody seem to make it a study to put every possible indignity upon them, and there are good grounds for stating that this is done by direction of leading Democrats like Blackburn and Hewitt, who are conducting the prosecution of Wells and this associates. Kenner and Casanave, the colored members of the board, are provided with comparatively comfortable quarters, being confined in the room of the Committee on Territories. Wells and Anderson are in a dungeon in the crypt, shut out from all sunlight, with closely barred windows, through which no pure air ever penetrates. The walls are damp and slimy, and the air is foul and nauseating by reason of gas escaping from broken pipes. This inhuman treatment is aggravated by the fact that Mr. Wells is a man of over seventy years of age. No one is allowed to communicate with the prisoners, and they are guarded as strictly as though they were felons awaiting capital punishment. On Saturday last Mr. Wilson, a member of the House, from Iowa, hearing of this cruel treatment, concluded to visit Wells and Anderson to ascertain if the story of their imprisonment was true. Upon reaching the dungeon he was denied admission by the jailer. He then visited the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, in company with the chief Deputy, again repaired to the dungeon in which the prisoners are incarcerated. The jailer refused him permission to see them, after which Mr. Wilson waited upon Speaker Randall, informed him of the outrage being permitted under his authority, and demanded that permission be granted for him to visit Mr. Wells. Speaker Randall professed to be surprised at the intelligence conveyed to him and gave a peremptory order for Mr. Wilson to be admitted to see the prisoners, and promised to have them removed to more comfortable quarters. This promise, however, up to midnight, has not been fulfilled. Until yesterday Mr. Wells had not been permitted to leave his cell, except to go to the committee room in obedience to the summons of Mr. Field. Yesterday, in consequence of the protest of one of Mr. Wells' friends, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson issued an order to permit him to walk around the capitol grounds in company with his jailer, this being the only opportunity offered him for enjoying fresh air and exersise since his confinment.

Mr. Wells and Anderson are guarded so closely that all letters addressed to them are withheld, and even while in the committee room no one is permitted to speak to them on any subject, excepting in the presence and hearing of a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republicans have just learned of this outrageous treatment on the part of the officers of Congress, and it is probable it will be brought to the attention of the House and the country tomorrow. It is quite certain that Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson would not treat the prisoners in the manner described unless by instruction from prominent leaders on the Democratic side.

It would seem that, in a financial point of view, Russia is little better off than Turkey. She is not bankrupt, it is true, but her coffers are not much better filled, and her credit is neither considerable nor solid. War is not yet certain, but Russian commerce is paralyzed, industry is at a stand-still, and misery is being felt throughout the empire. So true is this that the fanatical warlike spirit, aroused at first to such an incomprehensible degree, has apparently died out, not only among the people, but even in the army itself. The recent unreflecting attempt of Russia to mobilise her army resulted in complete failure. The Prussian military system has great advantages in a country where the population is dense, as in Germany, and where the peasant, although phlegmatic and heavy, is docile and obedient, but in Russia it is quite a different thing. There the population is widely and thinly scattered; the distances between the populous centers are immense, and the severity of the climate renders them always difficult, often impossible, to overcome. The national character, less heavy than the German, has much of the Asiatic, and it requires considerable time to form a good soldier. The concentration of troops, so easy in Germany, is long and difficult in Russia, and the commissariat and artillery services are often impracticable for a large agglomeration of troops on the extreme limit of so vast an empire. It is pretty evident that Russia, allowing herself to be carried along by the strong Germanic current which overwhelmed Europe after the startling misfortunes of France, wished to sieze the first occasion which should present itself to test, at no great risk, the value of these new systems. She has lately made the trial, and now understands to what an extent the adoption of German ideas is unfavorable to her own army. These considerations have doubtless operated to dispose her to accept, for the time being, a pacific solution of the Eastern question.

The conflict now being waged between the English Government and the ritualistic element of the Established Church, is of more importance than appears upon the surface. The dissension is wide-spread, and among the supporters of ritualistic practices are many of the minor dignitaries of the establishment, some even of the greater ones, and a perfect army of clergymen and laymen, comprising some of the most influential persons in the country. The affair is no longer a mere rebellion, but has risen, or is rapidly rising, to the dignity of a revolution. Having imprisoned Mr. Tooth, the leader of the movement, the Government finds that it has henceforward got the whole army of his sympathizers to fight, and the prospect is by no means a cheerful one. The final result will most likely be the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between Church and State. Precisely how this will be brought about, however, remains to be seen. The State has, the upper hand in some respects, because it has possession of all the enormous church property, and as the greater portion of the English clergy are poor men, who have only their livings to depend upon, they will be apt to think twice before driving the Government to a measure that would deprive them of their daily means of subsistence. If disestablishment comes to the English Church only at the end of a long system of defiance and rebellion against the laws of the land, the Government will no doubt resume the possession of the livings of the disaffected ones, and turn them upon the world to gain their livings as best they may. Of such men as Mr. Tooth it is safe to say that they are simply Roman Catholics in disguise. The final decision of the matter will establish a new ecclesiastical era in the history of that country. Republicans everywhere will hail with extreme gratification the probable separation of Church and State.

We concur entirely in sentiment with the following, which we clip from the New York *Bulletin:*

The President's proposal to issue four per cent. bonds in retirement of greenbacks is not to be entertained for a moment. We need all the legal tenders we have; and, when trade becomes again active, we shall find we have too few rather than too many. Besides, the process of contraction would produce a stringency and alarm that would in a thousand ways embrass the effort at resumption and defeat the advantages otherwise afforded by the situation. The demand for a reduction of the legal tender circulation is based wholly on mistaken theories. Contraction would embarrass rather than facilitate resumption.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

A couple of decisions made in the Supreme Court yesterday are worthy of note. In the case of Boyd against Wilson, a principle of great importance to the mercantile community is laid down, namely, that a sale by sample is not a warranty that the goods ordered on the faith of the sample exhibited will be equal to the sample in quality. If they are of substantially the same kind of goods as the sample shown, and merchantable, though the quality fall short of the specimen, according to this decision they cannot be rejected by the purchaser. The case in question was a purchase of canned corn, a sample of which was exhibited by an agent, on the faith of the quality of which the article was ordered. There was no express agreement by either party that the goods should be of the same quality. When received they proved to be of very inferior. The purchasers refused to pay for them, and suit resulted in the decision of the court of last resort that the purchasers will have to pay for the inferior goods.

This decision, necessarily, must cut up by the roots the practice of selling and buying by sample. If a merchant, making a purchase by sample, does not know thereby the quality of the goods he is to get for his money, he will be driven to buy only when he can be sure of getting what he orders. The sample system had some advantages, but the disadvantage entailed by this decision entirely wipes them out, and we cannot say that we are particularly sorry about it.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes statistics from fifty cities in Illinois (excluding Chicago), showiug the growth of municipal debt in that State from 1866 to 1876. The comparison is as follows:

	1866.	1876.
Value of property	$ 48,398,000	$108,969,000
Population	202,871	357,250
Amount of debt	$2,340,948	$6,027,730
Tax levied	8.7 624	1,784,092

Twelve of these cities have no debt, but the others have a municipal debt exceeding six per cent. of the taxable value of the property within their limits. The increase in property is 120 per cent.; in population, fifty-three and one-half per cent.; in debt, 160 per cent., and in amount of annual tax, 110 per cent. Population and value of property have not by any means kept step with the increase of debt or the increase in annual taxation. Most of these cities are small; and the figures are suggestive mainly of the fact that debt grows much faster than valuations, population and even taxation. It is a most insidious and baleful evil, and there seems no way of repressing it by ordinary means. So long as the power to create debt remains so long it will continue to grow. The only remedy against it is to put up a constitutional wall of absolute prohibition of further debt-making. This only will suffice for a "thus far shalt thou come, and no further."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

A prominent Democrat, Chairman of one of the leading investigating committees, says, to-night, that if the final decision of the electoral count is against Tilden, he will not accept the result without further contesting his rights in court. The last section of the Compromise bill provides that either of the parties in interest, notwithstanding the award of the commission, shall not be deprived of his rights under the Constitution to try the right of the Presidency by an action in *quo warranto*. This Chairman says that Tilden certainly will commence the biggest lawsuit of the country to obtain the office, if he is defeated by the decision of the commission. There is a good deal of speculation to-night as to the motive which led Charles O'Conor to travel outside of the line of his argument, to-day, to assert the doctrine that the House is the sole judge of the occasion for it to step in and elect a President. Republicans are asking whether the Democrats have some scheme on foot to set in operation in case the verdict of the tribunal does not result in Mr. Tilden's favor.

We see that the Judiciary Committee of the House, at Harrisburg, have reported a bill to increase the salaries of the judges. This committee being made up of young lawyers, this action might naturally have been expected of them; but as the members generally are not in that position, some better action may be expected from them. We suggest to them, therefore, that this is a specially bad time to be increasing salaries. The revenues of the State are falling off; the Legislature is hunting for surplus office holders to turn out, and for official salaries to cut down; and the people are crying out against any increase in the burdens of taxation; and surely, at such a time and under such circumstances, the Legislature will not commit the folly of increasing salaries already high, in the popular judgment, sufficiently high.

Senator Robinson, of the Lousiana Senate, who, according to General Anderson's testimony, made a direct offer to bribe the Returning Board to give the vote of that State to Tilden, confesses that he did have a conversation with General Anderson on the subject of the electoral vote, and his excuse that his motive was "to discover to what influences the members of the board were amenable." The offer of bribery is confessed by this leading Democrat; but then he made the offer only to find out if the members of the board were corrupt. This is similar to General Taylor's justification for employing Cuban blood-hounds in the Seminole war; he didn't want to worry the Indians, with the blood-hounds, he said; he only wanted to find out where they were.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was recently refused entertainment at a Minnesota hotel "because she was a female lecturer."

History repeats itself. Henry Watterson, who was born in Washington while his father was a Representative in Congress, has had a son born to him there under similar circumstances.

Rev. John S. C. Abbott has had for some time several Japanese students living in his family, at Fair Haven, Conn. One of them, a young lady of high rank, wrote home recently to the Government and her family for permission to join a Christian church. This was granted and she has been baptized by Mr. Abbott.

An extraordinary occurrence took place recently at Crowle, Lincolnshire, England. William Liggott, a pork butcher, sold his wife for $200 to Chapman Pidd, a tavern keeper. The articles of sale were drawn up at a solicitor's office, the money paid and the wife handed over. Both parties appeared satisfied with their bargain.

The father of the brilliant Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was a stout Presbyterian minister in a small town in Northern Ohio. It is related that on a certain town meeting day, a wrestler of immense muscular power had thrown every man brought up for an opponent. The clergyman was a great wrestler, and seeing the good-natured contest go on, he became so interested that at length he went into the ring and proposed a fair game of scientific wrestling. The challenge was accepted and the white-haired pastor was the victor—science against strength.

The first signal for the removal from the White House of the Grant family, who have lived therein longer than any family since General Jackson removed on the completion of his second term as President, will be given about the 20th of the present month. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will then go to the residence of Mrs. Louis Dent, widow of the late Judge Dent, with whom they will remain several weeks, if not longer. Where the remainder of the family will go on leaving the White House appears still to be undecided.

The bitter Senatorial contest in Georgia resulted in the revival of the story of the encounter between Hill and Yancey, the fire-eater, in a secret session of the Confederate Senate. During a heated debate Hill called Yancey a liar, whereupon the latter sprang forward to strike Hill, who caught him and threw him violently over a desk. In the fall his spine was injured, and he lay unconscious on the floor, with blood oozing from his lips. He was taken away, and the members tried to keep the matter secret, and did prevent it from being known for six months. Yancey never recovered; he dropped from day to day, became hopeless, listless and vacant, and finally died.

THE CURE BY VIOLET BLUE.

A New Discovery in Medicine and a New Traffic.

General Pleasonton's book on the remarkable medicinal qualities of sunlight thrown through blue glass has been widely read since its publication, and has resulted in many experiments with no little success. It is not understood that General Pleasonton was the first discoverer of the good effect of blue light upon the nervous system of man and other creatures, but his book was the first popular writing upon the subject, if it was not, indeed, the first published treatise upon it of any kind. Dr. Bayard, of New York city, has for a long time past been experimenting upon the effects of blue light in sick rooms, and lately he has frequently treated patients in this way and cured them.

As to the exact effect of the blue light the opinions of scientific persons differ, and it is too early now to discuss the subject from a scientific point of view. Many physicians in New York city and elsewhere are now giving their attention to this subject, and the demand for blue glass is increasing every day. Indeed there appears to be quite a little "corner" in the blue glass market. One of the Chicago hospitals has some of its wards fitted up with blue window panes; and a shipment of one hundred cases was made only the other day from New York to that city, where the physicians have been studying the effect of blue light for some time past. The matter is under discussion also in the New York hospitals.

Sunlight passes directly through the colorless glass, having no effect whatever upon it, but blue glass catches and retains heat, and a room lighted by blue panes is said to be warmer than one with windows of ordinary glass. General Pleasonton thinks that the blue light imparts curative qualities to the atmosphere, therefor, and that it acts upon the health of the patient in that way, as well as directly upon the nerves.

There are blue lights, alternating with white, as should always be the case, in the windows of the New York Aquarium, and it is said that the fishes upon whose tanks this light falls directly are livelier and in better health than the others. An enthusiastic upholder of the Pleasonton theory says that the late lamented whale would not have lived for two days after his arrival in New York, had it not been for the blue light, and it is understood that he attributes to the same cause the absurd satisfaction displayed at all times by the living hippopotamus.

That blue glass proved to be a suitable agent in the raising of a litter of motherless pigs has been asserted by Pleasonton; and gardeners are beginning to study the advantages of blue glass in hothouses. In regard to the effect upon the human being, we are told that in diseases of the eye it is very useful, which appears to be natural, it is also used for all nervous diseases, including neuralgia and nervous headaches. General Pleasonton tells, in a letter to a Chicago newspaper, how he cured himself by a sunbath in a blue lighted room from the effects of a severe fall from his carriage, and how at the same time he converted his physician so that he now acknowledges the merits of blue glass.

Of course the blue glass excitement will be a popular subject for newspaper ridicule. Gentlemen who propose to have a pane set in the top of their heads to cure baldness, and who have had a pain there for years and wish to have it removed, have been heard from. Meanwhile people are becoming more interested in the subject every day; dealers are happy, and there is something new to talk about which appears to have in it more substance and interest than many other topics of popular conversation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Phew! Clean the streets.

On the whole, Field seems to be somewhat unsuccessful as a success.

The cold in Russia has been more severe this winter than for 153 years.

Florida is a land of flowers, but Tilden begins to think it a land of thorns.

There is a hog in Augusta, Georgia, that is half sheep, and a sheep that is half hog.

Count Mob Watterson is a brand new papa. This accounts for his light infantry hysterics.

Maine beats the Union as a bear-dozer. She killed five hundred and forty-four bears last year.

Glass works bid fair to soon become as numerous and unprofitable in Wisconsin as in Pennsylvania.

Nebraska sets a noble example in the matter of tree planting. Twelve million trees were set out last year.

A big draw. It is estimated that the bridge between New York and Brooklyn will cost twenty millions of dollars.

Charles O'Conor, himself reported dead six months ago, is now one of the chief pall-bearers at the funeral of Democracy.

It is proposed to open a Mormon church in New York. The leader of the movement is a Mormon priest named Worthington.

After the first of July, the savings banks of several States will reduce their rate of interest on deposits from five per cent. to four.

Over $200,000,000 yearly is spent for cigars and cigarettes in this country. There are 2,000,000 smokers in the United States.

A Californian has projected the longest railroad in the world; to run from San Francisco to the edge of civilization in the South American continent.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has accepted a present of a wild turkey from a colored man, and in response has sent the giver a graceful *anser*.

The San Francisco papers maintain that the gold and silver production of the Pacific coast for 1876 has been understated, and figure it up to $104,719,516 81.

A Boston man who was worth $40,000 three years ago, last week applied for a position on the police force. He probably loaned his money on Chicago real estate.

A prominent mineralogist estimates the gold, silver and nickel contained in the mines of Montgomery county, North Carolina, sufficient to pay the national debt.

There is one New York savings bank which no panic can disturb. The Old Bowery has resources amounting to $33,892,630, of which $14,986,952 are in United States bonds,

It is found upon careful inquiry that in more than one-half of the churches in this country unusual religious interest has been manifested in their communities during the past year.

New York city just now abounds with emissaries of the Turkish Government purchasing arms and ammunition, whose chief characteristic is that they do not pay their hotel bills.

Egypt has lost its equanimity over a terrible equine malady, which is carrying off thousands of horses. The disease is a kind of typhus fever, and death ensues in a few hours after the first attack.

California lost $58,480,000 during the past month. The simple depression in mining stocks swept that much nominal capital from the world. Fortunately, however, not a house was burnt nor a blade of wheat lost or destroyed.

It will be astounding news to many Americans that the slave trade is still carried on to such an extent as to involve the loss, annually, of at least five hundred thousand lives. Such, however, the *Missionary News* avers, is the plain fact.

And now a distinguished New England philologist has evolved, after weeks of studious application, the proposition that the name Boston has its derivation in the adjective and noun "boss town," meaning "borough of superior excellence," and the people of the Hub are not a bit surprised or elated, for it is just what they were entitled to expect.

Michigan has gone into the subject of fish culture with an enthusiasm and discretion that must produce a marked effect in the cost of living to the masses of that State. Last year there were deposited in the waters of the State nearly 10,000,000 spawn, embracing salmon, white fish, bass, pickerel and other varieties of valuable food fish.

A safety stove that is expected not to set fire to cars in case of accident, has at length been invented. The stove stands on a water tank with a perforated top. The bed-plate is perforated with apertures which are closed by valves, which fit into the bed-plate like an ordinary stove griddle or cover; their own weight retains them in position when the car is upright, and they fall out instantly when the car is upset, the water rushing out instantly, submerging the fire.

Mr. Charles O'Conor, in his argument yesterday before the Electoral Commission, seems to have once more lapsed into his unfortunate tendency to indulge in extravagant and indecorous forms of expression. He so far forgot the courtesy due to those members of the commission who, being Republicans, differ with his estimate of the merits of the Presidential controversy, as to declare that no man with the faculty of blushing could look an honest man in the face and assert that Hayes was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and that every decent man in the country believes that Tilden is fairly elected. To such of the Republican Senators and Representatives as have repeatedly declared their belief that Hayes is entitled to the vote of Florida and that Hayes is fairly elected—and we believe that every one of them have so declared and still maintain—to these gentlemen the language of Mr. O'Conor was a personal insult, for which he should have been promptly rebuked. The statement was doubly offensive in that it was both insulting and untrue.—*Chicago Tribune.*

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they therefore valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, A. Graham, A. M. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS
James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints, Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

HOTELS.
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
COR. BROAD & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite;" bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.
Terms: $2 50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms, for one day or upward.
Special rates to families and commercial men.
J. B. BUTLER WORTH,
ws Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py, JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	516,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,580 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	25,462 48
Real Estate	50,487 24
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	10,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,818 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. EGGERT, Agent,
THF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole; but it may be profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm and may do much good. Try it, and see if it won't suit your case.
TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS
1877.
WM. SEMPLE,
Novelties in New
IN
New Fancy Plaid Suitings.
New Striped Suitings.
New shades in Plain Poplins.
New street colors in Plain Alpacas.
New Basket Cloth Suitings.
New and beautiful Brocades.
New Spring colors in Cashmeres.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
New Fancy Cassimeres and Cloths.
New Light Fancy Flannels.
New Sacquings and Cloakings.
New Plain, Corded, Striped & Figured P. K.'s.
New Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
New Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets.
New White and Colored Swisses.
New White and Colored Turkish Bath Towels.
New Fancy and Honeycomb Sacquings.
New Black Dress Silks.
New Spring shades in Colored Silks.
New Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New Black and Colored Suits.
New Costumes and Overdresses.
New Morning Wrappers, &c.
New Spring styles Fancy Shawls.
New Brocha and Thibet Black Shawls.
New Cashmere Shawls, &c., &c.
New Merino Underwear.
New Muslin Underwear.
New Striped and Cloth Skirts.
New Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Robes.
New Plain, Tucked, Emb'rd'd Short Dresses
New Slips, &c., for Infants.
New Plain, Tucked, Emb'r'd'r'd White Waists
New Percale and Calico Waists.
New Percale and Calico Suits, &c.
New Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
New Ready Made Clothing, all kinds.
New Light Overcoats, &c.
All New Spring Goods, Just Opened
We are now opening beautiful a now appearing, and the unusually act PERIOR INDUCEMENTS we offer in th
Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for F
1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.
IN POLITICS
The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, and the regular nominees of the Republican party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when they seem to us to comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The great questions which will agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper end (as we believe) peacefully and justly, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS
Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important manufacturing centers.
In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the events of the city, prepared by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.
THE MARKETS
Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its leading features, will be reported thoroughly. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.
The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.
INTERESTING MISCELLANY,
Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.
TERMS FOR THE
Daily Commercial.
Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A PAPER FOR
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,
Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and
Complete Weekly Market Reports
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.
The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent
Postage Free to Subscribers.
Terms for 1877.
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
(POSTAGE PREPAID.)
One Copy, One Year $1 75
CLUB RATES.
Ten Copies, per annum, each $1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each .. 1 25
And One Extra Copy to the getter up of Club.
Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions continuing a Full Year from the time the additions shall have been made.
These prices are invariable.
Terms—Cash in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a Registered Letter.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
Address all orders and letters to
"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS
Wednesday,
165, 167 & 169 F
IS EXHI
Spring Goods & E
IN
New Shirting and Dark Calicos.
New Shirting and Dark Costumes.
New Light and Fancy Percales.
New Fine Shirting Muslins.
New Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
New Twilled and Linen Sheetings.
New Checks and Shirtings.
New Ginghams, Foreign and Imported.
New Ticks and Furniture Chintzes.
New Madder and Turkey Red Tablings.
New Variegated Turkey Red Tablings.
New pink, red, buff, green Damask Cloths.
White Napkins, slightly imperfect, very cheap
New Plain and Colored Napkins.
New short length Irish Linens, half price.
New Lo

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 7, 1877.

We have nothing either of interest or importance to tell about financial affairs here, for nothing of the kind has occurred. We report the usual amount of business and the usual rates of discount, of 7@8 per cent. on prime business paper and 6@7 on first-class collaterals.

—We condense a couple of national bank cases decided by Judge Shepley of Massachusetts, which bank men here may find worthy of attention. A certain Beal drew a check upon the Massachusetts National Bank to the order of a certain Morse. When Morse presented the check for payment the cashier of the bank promised him if he would deposit it in some other bank and let it pass through the clearing house in ordinary course it should be paid. Morse did as desired, but when the check reached the bank it was dishonored, on the ground that Beal had no deposits there. Morse brought suit to recover the amount of the check. It was decided that Beal not having deposits in the defendant bank, it was not under any obligations to pay the check. Beal not having deposits with the bank "the promise having deposits with the bank "the promise of the cashier was not a promise to pay the debt of the bank, but to pay a debt of Beal, the maker of the check, and as such it was within the statute of frauds, and was therefore void. For the check was not a payment of the debt from Beal; until the check itself was paid that debt still remained in force; and therefore the consideration of that indebtedness could not be made the consideration of the promise of the bank. Some other and further consideration was needed, but was not shown. The judge also intimated that, had the pleadings properly raised the question, he should not have had much difficulty in determining that the promise was entirely outside the ordinary duties of the cashier or teller, and therefore was not binding upon the bank."

In another suit the same bank appears, but with different success. A certificate purporting to be for two hundred shares of the Boston and Albany Railway was given to a certain Matthews by a certain Coe, as collateral security for a loan of $24,000. The certificate had previously been in the hands of the Massachusetts National Bank as collateral for a loan to Coe, and upon receiving payment of the amount, the bank gave him the certificate with the customary form of transfer upon the back, signed by the cashier, but other wise left in blank. In this condition Coe delivered it to Matthews. The certificate turned out to be a forgery, and suit was brought to hold the bank to respond in damages, on the ground that the blank indorsement of transfer was in fact a guarantee of the genuineness of the certificate for the number of shares purporting to be represented by it. The discussion of the case involved some difficult points in law, but the decision of the court sustained the liability of the bank.

—The report of the Clearing House transactions in cities of the principal cities last month do not show any material improvement in business that month, and as compared with the transactions of the same month in 1876 exhibit a decline. Taking twenty-three business days in January of this year and twenty-four in January of last, we have the comparison in the following table:

	1877.	1876.	Per cent.
New York	$ 1,657,196,956	$ 1,784,988,597	– 7.2
Boston	190,179,982	205,600,988	– 7.5
Philadelphia	157,004,101	201,437,575	–22.6
Chicago	90,473,427	98,714,227	– 7.7
St. Louis	21,950,050	103,398,697	–11.1
Baltimore	42,681,341	48,188,159	– 8.2
New Orleans	31,473,484	34,674,984	– 9.2
Louisville	16,219,088	6,292,489	—
Total	$ 2,287,981,797	$ 2,492,492,687	– 8.2

The *Public*, from which this is taken says:

The loss at Philadelphia continues, and is suprisingly large. St. Louis also shows a considerably decline in transactions, and that decline at New Orleans is greater than the average. At Baltimore precisely the average decline appears, and at all the other cities the loss is less than 8 per cent. As the difference in number of days would cause a decline of 4 1-6 per cent., if transactions were otherwise the same, it appears that there has been a decrease of about 4 per cent. in the daily average, which, compared with a decline of 7 per cent. in prices, indicates a moderate increase in quantities exchanged. But this increase does not appear at Philadelphia or St. Louis.

—Mr. John Landesman recently addressed the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade on the commercial interests of Brazil and her relations with the United States. Mr. Landesman stated that by the natural law of supply and demand the United States ought to do an annual business with Brazil of $150,000,000. The distance, he said, to Rio from Liverpool was 5,800 miles, and from New York, 5,200 miles; and Pernambuco from Liverpool 4,400 miles, and from New York 400 miles less; to Para from Liverpool 4,820 miles, and from New York 2,900 miles. Mr. Landesman then referred to the growth of Brazil, her commerce, great agricultural and mineral wealth. Her revenues were in excess of the expenditures, and her credit was of the best. Exports of the country were for the years 1874 and 1875: Brandy, $250 000; cotton, $13,000,000; sugar, $9,500,000; cocoa, $4,500,000; coffee, $61,000,000; wool, $475,000; hides, $6,500,000; flour, $1,650,000; tobacco, $3,000,000; rubber, $5,750,000; gold and diamonds, $1,100,000, &c. The exports of to-day as compared with those of twenty-four years ago showed an increase of over $80,000,000. Her average annual foreign trade for the last five years, inclusive of her coasting and transit trade, was: Imports, $140,000,000; exports, $150,000,000; total, $290,000,000. Exclusive of her coasting and transit trade, her imports averaged $90,000,000 annually and her exports $110,000,000. Of her imports the United States contributed 4½ per cent.; France, 19½ per cent.; England, 51½ per cent., and Portugal a trifle in excess of five per cent. Of her exports 21 per cent. went to the United States, 13¼ per cent. to France, 45¼ per cent. to England and a little less than five per cent. to Portugal, Portugal, and Mr. Landesman, exports more to Brazil than we do, thus showing that Brazil is our natural and close neighbor.

To do this trade not less than seventy-five steamships leave the ports of England annually, while there is not one from the United States.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45½
Reading	....	....	33¾
United Cos. of N. J.	....	....	139
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo	....	....	75¾
Lehigh Valley	46¾	47	....
Central Transportation	35	39	....
P. C. & S. L. 7's	79¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Money easy at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $109,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. Clearings $39,000,000. Sterling firm at 483½@4 6.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 105¾ and closed at 105¾. Carrying rates 1@4 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for borrowing. Silver at London 57½ pence per ounce; here silver is 1301/2 per ounce in greenbacks and 124 in gold; silver coin ½ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active but lower. Railroad bonds generally lower. State securities quiet. The stock market was quiet early in the day, with a decline of from 1 to 1½ per cent. in coal shares and 1 per cent. in Western Union as the principal features. Toward the close coal stocks recovered from 1½ to 1¾ per cent., but in final sales a portion of this improvement was lost, while the general list was weak. In Lake Shore and Michigan Central a sharp decline took place. The decline in trunk line shares is attributed to the statement about a scaling of rates. This statement in the New Jersey Central stock holders held here to-day, was an excited one and resulted in the appointment of a committee to examine the books. The floating debt of the company is $2,500,000. About $1,000,000 of Wilkesbarre paper is out with Treasurer Knox's indorsement. $3,000,000 called bonds will now cover blank mortgages. The Central Railroad did not pay any of the amount paid on Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds last year. Transactions 190,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 31,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,000 New Jersey Central and 1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	72¾	N. J. Central	33⅝
Quicksilver	24¾	St. Paul	31⅝
Do. preferred	59	Do. preferred	68¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Rock Island	104¾
Wabash	5¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Do. preferred	5	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	104	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	13¾
American Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	101¾
United States Ex	50½	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9¾	Del. & Lack	68¾
Do. preferred	18¾	Mich. Central	85¾
Hudson	105¾	Missouri Pacific	102¾
Michigan Central	42¾	Indiana Central	13
Illinois Central	97¾	Ohio & Miss.	31¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117	Hannibal & St Jos	11¾
Lake Shore	74¾	Union Pac. stock	62¾
Illinois Central	5⅜	Central Pac. bds	107¾
Western Union	85¾	Union Pac. bds	104¾
Northwestern	32⅝	Land grants	97¾
Do. preferred	58	Sinking fund	107¾
C. C. & I. C.	4½	U. S. bonds	98¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	107¾	New 4½'s	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	110	10-40's, registered	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	111¾	10-40's, coupons	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	110¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	36		

LONDON, February 7, 5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000. Consols 95 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 110¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9¼; preferred 20.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes 105 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Gold 105¼@105½. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 512.

—We condense a couple of national bank cases decided by Judge Shepley of Massachusetts, which bank men here may find worthy of attention. A certain Beal drew a check upon the Massachusetts National Bank to the order of a certain Morse. When Morse presented the check for payment the cashier of the bank promised him if he would deposit it in some other bank and let it pass through the clearing house in ordinary course it should be paid. Morse did as desired, but when the check reached the bank it was dishonored, on the ground that Beal had no deposits there. Morse brought suit to recover the amount of the check. It was decided that Beal not having deposits in the defendant bank, it was not under any obligations to pay the check. Beal not having deposits with the bank "the promise having deposits with the bank "the promise of the cashier was not a promise to pay the debt of the bank, but to pay a debt of Beal, the maker of the check, and as such it was within the statute of frauds, and was therefore void. For the check was not a payment of the debt from Beal; until the check itself was paid that debt still remained in force; and therefore the consideration of that indebtedness could not be made the consideration of the promise of the bank. Some other and further consideration was needed, but was not shown. The judge also intimated that, had the pleadings properly raised the question, he should not have had much difficulty in determining that the promise was entirely outside the ordinary duties of the cashier or teller, and therefore was not binding upon the bank."

In another suit the same bank appears, but with different success. A certificate purporting to be for two hundred shares of the Boston and Albany Railway was given to a certain Matthews by a certain Coe, as collateral security for a loan of $24,000. The certificate had previously been in the hands of the Massachusetts National Bank as collateral for a loan to Coe, and upon receiving payment of the amount, the bank gave him the certificate with the customary form of transfer upon the back, signed by the cashier, but other wise left in blank. In this condition Coe delivered it to Matthews. The certificate turned out to be a forgery, and suit was brought to hold the bank to respond in damages, on the ground that the blank indorsement of transfer was in fact a guarantee of the genuineness of the certificate for the number of shares purporting to be represented by it. The discussion of the case involved some difficult points in law, but the decision of the court sustained the liability of the bank.

—The report of the Clearing House transactions in cities of the principal cities last month do not show any material improvement in business that month, and as compared with the transactions of the same month in 1876 exhibit a decline. Taking twenty-three business days in January of this year and twenty-four in January of last, we have the comparison in the following table:

	1877.	1876.	Per cent.
New York	$ 1,657,196,956	$ 1,784,988,597	– 7.2
Boston	190,179,982	205,600,988	– 7.5
Philadelphia	157,004,101	201,437,575	–22.6
Chicago	90,473,427	98,714,227	– 7.7
St. Louis	21,950,050	103,398,697	–11.1
Baltimore	42,681,341	48,188,159	– 8.2
New Orleans	31,473,484	34,674,984	– 9.2
Louisville	16,219,088	6,292,489	—
Total	$ 2,287,981,797	$ 2,492,492,687	– 8.2

The *Public*, from which this is taken says:

The loss at Philadelphia continues, and is suprisingly large. St. Louis also shows a considerably decline in transactions, and that decline at New Orleans is greater than the average. At Baltimore precisely the average decline appears, and at all the other cities the loss is less than 8 per cent. As the difference in number of days would cause a decline of 4 1-6 per cent., if transactions were otherwise the same, it appears that there has been a decrease of about 4 per cent. in the daily average, which, compared with a decline of 7 per cent. in prices, indicates a moderate increase in quantities exchanged. But this increase does not appear at Philadelphia or St. Louis.

—Mr. John Landesman recently addressed the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade on the commercial interests of Brazil and her relations with the United States. Mr. Landesman stated that by the natural law of supply and demand the United States ought to do an annual business with Brazil of $150,000,000. The distance, he said, to Rio from Liverpool was 5,800 miles, and from New York, 5,200 miles; and Pernambuco from Liverpool 4,400 miles, and from New York 400 miles less; to Para from Liverpool 4,820 miles, and from New York 2,900 miles. Mr. Landesman then referred to the growth of Brazil, her commerce, great agricultural and mineral wealth. Her revenues were in excess of the expenditures, and her credit was of the best. Exports of the country were for the years 1874 and 1875: Brandy, $250 000; cotton, $13,000,000; sugar, $9,500,000; cocoa, $4,500,000; coffee, $61,000,000; wool, $475,000; hides, $6,500,000; flour, $1,650,000; tobacco, $3,000,000; rubber, $5,750,000; gold and diamonds, $1,100,000, &c. The exports of to-day as compared with those of twenty-four years ago showed an increase of over $80,000,000. Her average annual foreign trade for the last five years, inclusive of her coasting and transit trade, was: Imports, $140,000,000; exports, $150,000,000; total, $290,000,000. Exclusive of her coasting and transit trade, her imports averaged $90,000,000 annually and her exports $110,000,000. Of her imports the United States contributed 4½ per cent.; France, 19½ per cent.; England, 51½ per cent., and Portugal a trifle in excess of five per cent. Of her exports 21 per cent. went to the United States, 13¼ per cent. to France, 45¼ per cent. to England and a little less than five per cent. to Portugal. Portugal, and Mr. Landesman, exports more to Brazil than we do, thus showing that Brazil is our natural and close neighbor.

To do this trade not less than seventy-five steamships leave the ports of England annually, while there is not one from the United States.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45¾
Reading	....	....	33¾
United Cos. of N. J.	....	....	139
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo	....	....	75¾
Lehigh Valley	46¾	47	....
Central Transportation	35	39	....
P. C. & S. L. 7's	79¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Money easy at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $109,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. Clearings $39,000,000. Sterling firm at 483½@4 6.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 105¾ and closed at 105¾. Carrying rates 1@4 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for borrowing. Silver at London 57½ pence per ounce; here silver is 1301/2 per ounce in greenbacks and 124 in gold; silver coin ½ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active but lower. Railroad bonds generally lower. State securities quiet. The stock market was quiet early in the day, with a decline of from 1 to 1½ per cent. in coal shares and 1 per cent. in Western Union as the principal features. Toward the close coal stocks recovered from 1½ to 1¾ per cent., but in final sales a portion of this improvement was lost, while the general list was weak. In Lake Shore and Michigan Central a sharp decline took place. The decline in trunk line shares is attributed to the statement about a scaling of rates. This statement in the New Jersey Central stock holders held here to-day, was an excited one and resulted in the appointment of a committee to examine the books. The floating debt of the company is $2,500,000. About $1,000,000 of Wilkesbarre paper is out with Treasurer Knox's indorsement. $3,000,000 called bonds will now cover blank mortgages. The Central Railroad did not pay any of the amount paid on Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds last year. Transactions 190,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 31,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,000 New Jersey Central and 1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	72¾	N. J. Central	33⅝
Quicksilver	24¾	St. Paul	31⅝
Do. preferred	59	Do. preferred	68¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Rock Island	104¾
Wabash	5¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Do. preferred	5	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	104	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	13¾
American Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	101¾
United States Ex	50½	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9¾	Del. & Lack	68¾
Do. preferred	18¾	Mich. Central	85¾
Hudson	105¾	Missouri Pacific	102¾
Michigan Central	42¾	Indiana Central	13
Illinois Central	97¾	Ohio & Miss.	31¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117	Hannibal & St Jos	11¾
Lake Shore	74¾	Union Pac. stock	62¾
Illinois Central	5⅜	Central Pac. bds	107¾
Western Union	85¾	Union Pac. bds	104¾
Northwestern	32⅝	Land grants	97¾
Do. preferred	58	Sinking fund	107¾
C. C. & I. C.	4½	U. S. bonds	98¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	107¾	New 4½'s	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	110	10-40's, registered	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	111¾	10-40's, coupons	110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	110¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	36		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1877. }

We report once more a fair business in our general markets but little that is new or important. Prices remain without material change, and prospects continue good for an encouraging spring trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,174	Hay, bales	20
Oats, bush	250	Apples, do	35
Corn, bush	1,722	Potatoes, bush	930
Butter, pkgs	97	Cheese, bxs	20
Bacon, lbs	21		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,875	4,576	14,451
Apples, bbls	519	581	1,100
Cheese, bxs	70	256	326
Corn, bus	13,367	10,669	30,036
Wheat, bus	4,800	8,736	13,536
Barley, bus	11,735	3,015	14,750
Rye, bus	2,885	545	3,430
Oats, bus	15,127	6,800	21,907
Butter, pkgs	568	574	1,142
Bacon, pcs	12,290	15,642	27,951
Tacon, lbs	298	163	461
Potatoes, bus	4,345	5,056	9,401
Hay, bales	3,846	2,579	6,428

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On retail sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market bears in general the features of yesterday, though corn is less active, the heat continues firm and secure, and oats, while unchanged, are a little more firm, inquiries being rather more frequent. Barley and rye are dull at the quotations given. The following are the ruling quotations: Prime white wheat $1 48@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn—Ear on wagon 52@53c; shelled 53@53½c; small prime shelled 51@53c. Oats—Prime white 39@40c per bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 72@75c per bushel. Barley 80c per bushel for choice; 70@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades, 60c.

FLOUR—Is firm and unchanged, and the market fairly active. We quote: No. 1 white wheat family flour at $5 50@5 75 per bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 00@5 25; Minnesota do $5 00@5 25; fancy do $5 50@6 00; patent do $6 50@7 00; Graham flour $4 25@4 75; cornmeal $3 00@3 50 per bush; oatmeal $4 25@4 50 per barrel; rye $3 75@4 00; Rye flour $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is firm at the following quotations: Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton seconds and shipstuff $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@24 00; mixed feed $20 00@21 00.

HAY—The stock is large and the demand limited, making a rather dull market. We quote: No 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $12 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The usual quiet reigns over the produce market, and will no doubt until the roads break up and a change of prices is necessitated.

APPLES—Are plenty, and in moderate demand at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel for the best; lower grades 90c@$1 50.

BEESWAX—Quiet and unchanged at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Choice hurl 6½@7c, as to quality; brush hurl will work up 5½@5½c; medium green 4½@4½c; red topped 3@4c; inferior not cleaned; crooked in fair demand at 3@3½c, as to quality.

HOPS—But very little doing and quoted at 25@30c ₱ lb for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 75@1 50.

ONIONS—Still scarce and quoted at $4 00@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—California comb 20@22c ₱ lb; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. We quote: Jerseys $9 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; Cape Cod $5 25@5 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is very slow and supply sufficient. We quote $3 50@4 00, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Are quiet, supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; cut and evaporated peaches 15@20c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEARS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Is noticeably weaker, but as yet without quotable changes. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@16c per ₱; do roll 22@25c; choice dairy 20@21c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In fair demand at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime; $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 11½@12c in round lots; jobbing at 12@13c. New York factory is in good demand at 12½@13c in a jobbing way. Young American 13@13½c; Limburger 12c.

SPRING—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Covenanted $8 50@9 00 ₱ bushel; do $8 00@8 25; timothy seed $2 40@2 50.

EGGS—Fresh are quite plenty and lower. We quote fresh at 25@28c ₱ dozen and pickled at 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ lb at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRIED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—A light supply and a light demand at the following quotations: Live chickens 40@45c; live turkeys at 75@85c ₱ pair; live geese 75@90c ₱ pair; dressed, 12½@12½c ₱ lb. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed, 12½@12½c ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—A large supply on hand and prices about the same as last week, at 16 ₱ bushel on track and at 20@1 25 at store, for new stock in market and quoted at $5 50@5 50 ₱ barrel as to quality and jobbing.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 12@16c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 18@20c for cask only; white wine vinegar 20c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Common fleece, ₱ lb, 32c; ½ to full blood, ₱ lb, 33@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 40c; tub-wash (d, ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 27@30c; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

We again report a fair market for provisions, but little change, as the demand and approximate trade is unchanged. The market may be called a little firmer than it was yesterday.

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10c; canvassed hams 12½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 11¾c; 5 bbls 12½c; pails, 13¾c. Refined lard—Tierces 12c; 5 bbls 12½c; 10 bbls 12c; 3-lb tin pails 14½c; 5-lb do, 14½c; 8-lb do, 14½c; 20-lb do, 14½c; 50-lb do, 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 per gallon; extra 90@95c; No. 1 78@83c; No. 2, 68@70c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' black winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 98c per gallon; extra 95c; No. 1 do 80c; No. 2 65c; white winter miners' oil 66c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8½c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 6½c per pound.

Groceries.

Business was fair among the grocers to-day, they reporting fewer orders than yesterday, but still enough to encourage hopes of a favorable spring trade. We give below the ruling prices:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20½c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	19½c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	18½c	Do extra C	10½c
Good Rio	17½c	Extra C, yellow	10@10½c
Ordinary Rio	17c	C—yellow	9¾@10c
Java	29c	Franklin, B	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@10c
Rio, in paper	22c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	21½c	Crushed	12¾c
Rio, in bulk, 2's	22½c	Powdered	12¾c
Java, in p'k's	33c	Granulated	12¾c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Confec'rs A	12c
Teas.		Str'y cn. N. O.	9c
Young Hyson	35@41	Prime	9c
Gunpowder	35c	Syrups.	
Imperial	32@	Ex. white drips	6@6½c
Japan	32@	Sugar drips	5@5½c
Oolong	25c	Lower grades	2½@3c
Fancy do	1 00	Starch.	
Spices (ground)	28	Pearl	3½@3½c
Spices (whole)		Silver gloss	9c
Cloves	50	Corn	7½@10½c
Allspice	18	Chicago corn	8½c
Cassia	30	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	115	Candies.	
Pepper	18	Choice Carlin	6½@7c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 50	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5c
S. R. Star ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Family best, ₱ box	9 25	Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	6½c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in ¼ pkgs	7c
Extra olive do	3 80	Candles.	
No. 8 Castile ₱ lb	8½c	Star, full wt	16 c
German mottled do	6½c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₱ box	4 25	Mould	11½c
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carlin	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 50	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
S. R. Star ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6 c
Family best, ₱ box	9 25	Bi-carb, in ¼ pkgs	6½c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in ¼ pkgs	7

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 73, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 7, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles	Veath.
7 A M	30.15	31	79	W	6	Cloudy
2 P M	30.10	37	71	W	8	Cloudy
9 P M	30.	121	37	80	N.W.	2	Clear

Mean barometer.....30.076 Highest thermom.. 39
Mean thermom..... 35.5 Lowest thermom.... 33

Sabbath Temperance Meetings.

The *United Presbyterian*, not doubting that good results follow the Sabbath evening temperance meetings, still thinks that some of them do not comport with the sacredness of the day. It says:

The usual meeting for railroad men specially was held at the Fifth Avenue Methodist church on Sabbath. Also the usual meeting in Library Hall on Sabbath evening. The attendance at both places was very large. We would kindly suggest that some of the "demonstrations," as the reporters call them, at Library Hall—and perhaps other places—on Sabbath evenings are hardly in keeping with the sacred character of the day or the serious work the meetings are intended to promote. We do not doubt good has been and will be accomplished by these meetings, and as these "demonstrations" are not essential to their success and are painful to some people with (possibly) weak consciences, they might be dispensed with.

The Intermediate Prison.

Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, who visited Harrisburg, together with other members of the Board of Prison Inspectors, for the purpose of advocating an appropriation for the purchase of the Reform School property for an intermediate prison, returned yesterday. He reports the project as a failure, and says he will have nothing more to do with it. The voice of the taxpayers and the power of the press, he states, contributed to defeat the scheme. "Nevertheless," said the Mayor, "I still think the Reform School property a good site for a prison. There are eleven acres of ground and by degrees the whole penitentiary could be located on that spot, thus removing the Western avenue building for the improvement of the parks. If the prison was taken outside the city limits, as suggested by some persons, the cost of erecting new buildings would not only be enormous, but our contract system now in vogue would be affected by those present contractors refusing to follow the institution outside of the city."

An Impostor.

In December last a woman giving her name as Kilbury came to the Allegheny Mayor's office and related a sad story, to the effect that she had just performed a perilous journey from the Black Hills to Butler county, for the purpose of restoring to their grandfather the children of a man named McMillan, who, she said, was dying at the time of her departure. By her touching story Mrs. Kilbury succeeded in obtaining railroad passes and numerous cash contributions.

Now the grandfather, Mr. A. McMillan, of Butler county, comes to the front with a statement that the son in question died, and he received a letter from him a few days ago in which he says this about Mrs. Kilbury:

"I gave her $200 in gold dust and $35 in greenbacks out of my own pocket, besides she got some from the miners outside that I knew nothing of till she was gone with the children. How much she got I do not know exactly, but it was near two hundred dollars, besides I heard since she got a free pass on the cars by her representations to the railroad company's officers for the sympathy to the orphan children that she was doing so much for from Cheyenne to Omaha. She had near five hundred dollars that I know of with her; how much more I do not know."

City and Suburban Ox Goring.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your kindness and independence in always affording space for the oppressed to speak for themselves, induces me to again trouble you. The righteous decision of the Supreme Court, that where a city requires new streets, or a township new roads, an equitable tax may be levied upon the whole district for that purpose, is the ox that is goring our Finance Committee at present. Now, gentlemen of the old wards, I would ask, is it not too cowardly for you to cry out and show the white feather so soon, because you have fallen into one of the pits that you had dug for others? You are still in a very flourishing condition, as compared with the rural districts. You are far from being taxed to the amount of your whole incomes, as the poor "rurals" are; and not only that, but they are compelled to mortgage their farms to two or three times that amount yearly to satisfy your rapacity. Your additional tax will only be a small amount compared with your incomes. Wait till all your incomes are yearly swallowed up in taxes, and your several properties heavily mortgaged besides, then you will be situated like the "rurals"—living in hope for something to "turn up." You were tickled, gentlemen, when speculators—who had no interest in your city but to get good offices and big salaries—told you that the rural districts held no rights in property that you were bound to respect. And if they only could be dragged into the city, what a speculation you could make out of them. You could assess our farms at speculative values; you could tax us fraudulently by getting up a bill of items against us, for value received, when there was no value received; aye, you could even laugh at the bill of rights which gives to your taking any man's property without giving him compensation for it. You never troubled yourselves to think whether the action was honest or not, but you did and now, when you find yourselves taken in your own craftiness, you cry out "These avenues were made to increase the value of private property, and therefore private property should pay for them." Now hold there gentlemen, until I ask you a question or two. Has it not increased the value to 99 of the Wineshidde property—or would it sell for a fourth of what it would have done before you laid your unhallowed hands upon it? And Kelly's eighty acres, that your instruments swore to be worth $240,000, what are they worth to-day? Would you, or any sane man, pay one year's tax to get the title deed of the whole farm, knowing that he could not hold it even one year, without having to mortgage it to three times the amount of all that he could realize off it, to pay the taxes? RURAL.

THE POLICE TROUBLES.

Ex-Chief Hartzell as Prosecutor—The Boggs & Buhl Robbery — Roger O'Mara Charged With being Accessory Before and After the Fact.

Ex-Chief of Police Hartzell has put a new phase upon the police troubles. He yesterday appeared before Alderman Burke and made information against Roger O'Mara charging him with being accessory in the Boggs & Buhl robbery. The information sets forth "that in the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1876, George Ellis, *alias* Wallace and John Ferguson did commit the crime of larceny by feloniously taking, stealing and carrying away certain property of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, of the city of Allegheny, and county aforesaid, viz: eight pieces of silk, variously colored, two pieces of brown cloth, one piece cloaking, one piece of black doeskin cloth, three pieces of cashmere, one dozen ladies' hose, one box of handkerchiefs, and two pieces of silk velvet, of the value of $8,000; and that Roger O'Mara was accessory to said larceny before and after the fact, as herein above set forth. This information made from information received by the affiant while acting as Chief of Police of the city of Pittsburgh, and from facts and circumstances within his knowledge."

O'Mara gave bail for a hearing on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

Action of the O'Hara and the Mt. Albion District School Boards.

At a meeting of the Mount Albion, Eighteenth ward, School Board, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There has been presented to the Legislature several acts to modify the school laws, which if passed will have an injurious effect on our public schools, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our Senators and members of the House to oppose all acts that may be presented in regard to the schools, as our present system is working well and any change would be injurious.

Resolved, That we think it false economy to reduce the number of Principals in the face of the fact that there is an increase of scholars every year, and any change in that respect will be a lasting injury to our children.

The O'Hara district board, Twelfth ward, have passed the following:

Resolved, That we do not regard with approval the proposed legislation looking towards reduction of the number of school Principals, believing that the efficiency of our schools will be impaired by the changes if effected; and we view with alarm the proposed assumption by the Central Board of Education of the right pertaining to the local school boards—to elect for themselves their teachers, also

Resolved, That while we believe reduction of the salaries of school Principals proper and desirable, and that a reduction of twenty to twenty-five per cent will not be detrimental to the interest of the public schools, we also believe, that judicious economy allows and *requires* that salaries generally, and of the teachers of the High School departments *especially*, be subject to reduction.

Ingersoll To-night.
Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five—They Nominate General Sweitzer for Mayor and John Birmingham for Controller—The Democrats Requested to Name a Man for Treasurer.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed at a recent meeting of citizens in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce met at the Chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action in the matter of a citizens' ticket for municipal officers.

Mr. Frank Sellers presided and Mr. Joseph D. Weeks filled the position of Secretary.

Mr. John Moorhead, from the committee to inform General J. K. Moorhead and the other candidates of their nomination, presented letters of declination from the several candidates.

On motion, the declinations were accepted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Robert Arthurs, the Secretary read the several names suggested at the last meeting for city offices.

Judge Mellon said he hoped there would be more deliberation in making nominations than there was in the first instance. We should not act precipitately in this matter, and should nominate no man without first being assured that he will accept.

Mr. Robert Arthurs said he felt it incumbent on him to say that when he informed the committee that General Moorhead would accept he had reason to believe he would, and he had no doubt he would have accepted if he had not found that the nominations were not altogether satisfactory. He thought it would be well at this time to proceed to nominate from the persons named at the former meeting—say from the two for each office who received the highest number of votes before.

Mr. Bigham asked if there was any one present who could inform the meeting of the probable action of the Democrats.

Mr. Keating said it could not be definitely stated. The Democrats had before them several combinations, but as yet they had not settled upon any ticket.

Judge Mellon—How would McCarthy do for Controller?

Mr. Keating—There was a time when the Democrats would have supported McCarthy, but since he has become involved in the Ferguson and Ellis trouble our party, as far as I am able to judge, would not give him a hearty support.

Judge Mellon—We want a bull dog in the Controller's office to watch the door of the treasury, and I think McCarthy possesses the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Keating confessed it would be a good man for the office, but he could not get the support of our party.

Mr. Wm. Conan said it was the business of this committee to nominate a ticket, and he would therefore suggest the names of General J. B. Sweitzer for Mayor, John S. Guthrie for Controller, and John Harper for Treasurer.

Mr. Arthurs—Then let us add these names to the list of candidates.

Mr. Meyran thought there should be more names added, and the whole should be merely suggested. There were many good citizens that might be advantageously placed on the list.

A member—Would it not be well to consult the Democrats about these nominations?

Mr. W. G. Johnston—This committee was appointed expressly to make nominations, and they should do so without consulting any political party. Let us make our nominations. The Democrats ask that one of their party be placed on the ticket, and if we choose a good Democrat and a good man they might not doubt but that in and support our ticket. I now move that we proceed to nominate a ticket.

Judge Mellon offered an amendment that three persons be named for each office, and that the Democrats be allowed to choose the candidates therefrom.

Mr. Beymer—I am opposed to giving the Democrats a chance to make a ticket for us. Under such an arrangement, while we might escape from the rule of a Republican ring, we would be likely to fall under the rule of Democratic ring. If we are to be ruled by a ring I would prefer a Republican ring.

Mr. Johnston—If they give the Democrats the chance contemplated by the amendment they will undoubtedly nominate three of their own party.

Mr. Meyran—It is understood, of course, that one Republican is to be on the ticket.

The Chair understood that the nominations for all the offices shall be submitted to the Democrats for approval or rejection, as the case might be.

Several voices—O, no.

Judge Mellon—That is my understanding of the matter. Suppose we name Batchelor and Sweitzer for Mayor, then let the Democrats choose between those two men.

Mr. Lindsay—I am authorized to say that Mr. Batchelor will positively decline a nomination.

Mr. Woodwell—The Democrats only ask for one candidate.

No action was taken on the first motion and amendment.

Mr. John Moorhead—I move that we nominate candidates for Mayor and Controller and let the Democrats nominate a man for Treasurer.

Mr. Alexander King—They claim two men on the ticket.

Mr. Moorhead—Then I modify my motion so as to let them have two.

Mr. Keating—My understanding is that the Democrats only want a Treasurer.

Mr. Weeks—I presume that we go on and make our nominations. We might as well talk this matter right out, and say what we think. I think we are all opposed to taking our ticket to the Democratic convention to have them if they are satisfied with it. If we do this, we are submitting to Democratic rule. If we are to be controlled in our action by any such influence, I, as a Republican, would prefer my own party.

Judge Mellon—I, as a Republican, deny that our party is responsible for the management of our municipal affairs. It is a ring, using the Republican party as a machine, that has committed the wrongs complained of.

Mr. Moorhead—I will withdraw my motion in order to simplify it. I now move that we nominate candidates for Mayor and Controller and request the Democrats to nominate for Treasurer.

Mr. Clark—I think if we give the Republicans a candidate for Mayor the Democrats should be content with two.

Mr. Moorhead—I would be glad to accept Mr. Clark's suggestion, but I think it would be bad policy.

Mr. Moorhead's motion was carried.

Mr. Woodwell—I nominate Hon. J. B. Sweitzer for Mayor.

Mr. Meyran—General Sweitzer says he will only accept a nomination at our hands on condition that he is also nominated by the Democrats.

General Sweitzer was then nominated for Mayor by acclamation.

Nominations for Controller were next declared in order.

Mr. Alexander King—I nominate John B. Guthrie for Controller.

Mr. Beymer—He is a Democrat.

Mr. King—I know it, but I want to get the sense of this committee in this matter.

Mr. Hallman nominated Mr. Frank Rahm.

Mr. Follansbee—I am authorized by Mr. Rahm to say that he will not accept a nomination for any office.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Keating, you say the Democratic City Executive Committee will meet to-night. What action do you think they will take?

Mr. Keating—They will probably decide to call a convention to nominate a city ticket or to support the ticket made here, as a Democratic ticket.

Several members objected to calling the ticket nominated by the committee a Democratic ticket.

Mr. King nominated Mayor McCarthy.

Mr. Beymer—He's objectionable on the ground that he cannot control his temper.

Judge Mellon thought a bad temper should not disqualify a man for the office.

Mr. Woodwell nominated Mr. Hallman, but Mr. H. declared he would not accept.

Judge Mellon thought Mr. Hallman should accept. It was the duty of every good citizen to give a portion of his time to promote the welfare of his city.

At this point some one nominated Judge Mellon, when that gentleman said he would not accept an office under any circumstances.

Mr. W. N. Riddle was nominated, but was subsequently withdrawn in consequence of a statement that he would decline.

Mr. William Coleman nominated John Birmingham.

Mr. Beymer thought Mr. Rahm would accept a nomination.

Messrs. Beymer and Follansbee were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Rahm and ascertain from him if he would accept

While the committee were absent Mr Johnson moved that a committee of five to consist of Messrs. Sellers, Moorhead, Beymer, King and Bradley, be appointed to select a committee of twenty-five to revise the city charter, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting. Carried.

The Rahm Committee returned and reported that they were unable to find their man.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, Mr. John Birmingham was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. King said that as the candidate for Treasurer was to be a Democrat, this committee should go on and make the nominations and finish up the work at once.

The Chair—That would be going back on our resolution.

Mr. Johnston moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Democratic committee of the nominations just made.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Bigham, Clark and Lindsey were appointed.

Mr. Meyran suggested that the committee meet on Saturday afternoon to take action looking to a better representation in Councils from the various wards, but as the gentleman offered no motion, the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

The committee adjourned to meet at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

Clock Presentation.

H. L. Keaggy, Esq., General Agent for Pennsylvania of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., presented yesterday to Mr. F. D. Briggs, of this office, a beautiful little clock, as a token of esteem.

Mr. Keaggy, by his indefatigable energy, suavity of manners and excellent business qualifications, has been eminently successful since he took charge of the affairs here of the great company which he represents.

Ingersoll To-night.
Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of Their City Executive Committee Last Evening—They Ignore the Citizens' Movement and Decide to Nominate a Straight Ticket.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met last evening in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel. Chairman Duff presided and James F. Gildea, Esq., was chosen to act as Secretary.

A motion to admit reporters was laid on the table. Nevertheless a reporter of this journal managed to obtain a report of the proceedings, which is given below;

Mr. D. O. Barr, from the special committee of nine appointed at a former meeting, reported as follows:

Events since the meeting of the committee on Friday evening indicate its wisdom in postponing action on the nomination for city offices made by the Citizens' meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon, two of the persons placed in nomination having announced their unwillingness to be candidates. This failure of the Citizens' movement, so called, is attributed to the haste and lack of consideration with which its nominations were made. Whether there will be further action of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five in completing their ticket it is not necessary to inquire. And certainly it is not proper for the Democratic City Committee to longer postpone its duty in consideration of vague contingencies. We therefore recommend that a Democratic City Convention be called at the earliest possible day to nominate candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller.

There is a general feeling in the city among men of both parties to disregard political issues in the approaching election. Every one feels that the city is on the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation, that taxation is oppressive, extravagance the rule, and economy the exception in city affairs. While there was a reasonable prospect of curing these evils by non-partisan action we were averse to putting forward a straight Democratic ticket; but now we conceive there is no other course to be pursued if the city ring is to meet organized opposition at the polls. It is believed a Democratic ticket can be nominated that will command the approval of the citizens who sympathize with the Chamber of Commerce meeting. If this is done, your committee entertains no doubt that the result of the election will be a victory for the friends of honest and economical city government.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. S. A. Cosgrove offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee issues his call for delegate elections, to be held on Monday, February 12, from five to seven o'clock P. M., the delegates so chosen to meet in convention on Wednesday, February 14, at 7:30 P. M., in the Common Council chamber, for the purpose of nominating a city ticket.

Adopted.

The committee then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Gibson A. Mundorff, bankrupt, city. Order allowing the Metropolitan Bank to file exceptions to discharge of bankrupt vacated and exceptions stricken off.

Etalb & Co., bankrupts, city. Rule on assignees to show cause why they should not pay the executors of Nancy Baird $566 31, due for rent, made absolute.

Thomas A. Raymond, bankrupt, Erie; ordered discharged. Opposed by Alfred Short for $1,400 to the assignee, that a deed be made to him for certain property purchased.

Lauffer, Hurst & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Register ordered to act upon the case at Greensburg instead of Pittsburgh, as originally ordered.

Lewis L. Layton, bankrupt, Allegheny city, report of the sale of certain real and personal estate confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Edmundson vs. Penny before reported, is still on trial.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Rynd vs. Allegheny Trust, and reasons were filed by defendants.

THE TRAUERMAN CASE.

The case of S. Trauerman vs. The Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee—action on a policy of exagged, of $3,000, on a lot of malt lost by fire in a mill at Sharpsburg—was resumed before Judge Sterrett. James McPhillamy, who, the previous day, testified to having set fire to the mill, at the instance of the plaintiff, was cross-examined. When examined in chief, he stated that Trauerman offered him a thousand dollars to set fire to the mill, while the two were riding in a buggy, and on cross-examination he said the offer was made in a saloon. Yesterday he adhered to the latter and said he had no recollection of having said any other. He denied that he had ever offered a single person any money to swear against Trauerman. He did not see what good it would do him to pay money out of his own pocket. He denied that he had sworn before the Fire Marshal that he had not fired the mill and that he did not know who had fired it. He denied that he had ever brought a suit against Seth Wilmot for malicious mischief. He said his father might have done it. An affidavit with his name attached was produced, which he said was his signature, but when he put it there he did not know the contents of the paper. He had never sworn to it. Witness said that about half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday night he left the stable near the mill, James and his brother William being then on it, went to Murphy's saloon and got a drink, returned to the mill; lighted the fire, oil having been scattered over the wood, and other preparations having been made in the evening, and then returned to the stable, not more than about five minutes having elapsed from the time he had left it.

John Christophel, a deputy constable of Shaler township, was called by defendants, who testified that he had been employed by plaintiff two or three weeks before the fire, to watch the mill at night, and that Trauerman had told him that he was not so much afraid of fire, because there was mill insurance, as he was of thieves. Witness had told him that somebody had broken in, whereupon plaintiff gave him his card and told him to send word to him in Allegheny city in case the thing should be repeated.

Several other witnesses were examined, mainly with reference to circumstances occurring before the fire.

W. K. Walters, agent of the Brewers' Insurance Company, testified that he made out the policy for $3,000 on the 4th of November, and gave it to an agent of Trauerman; at the time it was made out it was distinctly understood that if the company should object to the high amount, and if it was thought it would, then the policy was to be void. A $2,000 policy in the Brewers' Company and a $1,000 policy in the Rochester German Fire Insurance Company were to be substituted for the fire. The fire-agent got orders to reduce or cancel the policy and he did it. No premium was paid until after the fire.

Other witnesses were called, among whom was James McPhillamy, Sr. He knew nothing of the fire until after it had occurred.

The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Trauerman vs. National Insurance Company; Same vs. Humboldt Insurance Company; Same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company; Chittie vs. Oinhausen; Maley vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hahn vs. Good; Ihmsen vs. Ledlie; Biggert vs. City of Pittsburgh; Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield; Rigdon *et al.* vs. Hanlon; Campbell vs. Erdner; Vich *et al.* vs. the Hillside Bund; Howe Machine Company vs. Fahr; Atkinson vs. Tomlinson.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson. Still on trial.

Frank Peter Pinger vs. Henry Wilhelm. Still on trial.

Josiah Estep vs. Clemens & Co. Wm. S. Miller, Wm. L. Chaifant and Joseph Morrison appointed arbitrators.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Walker vs. Anderson, *et al.*; city of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson; Hare, Sheriff, vs. Darlington; Martin, widow, vs. P. R. R. Co.; Cuuly vs. Phillips; Nouts vs. German R. and L. Association; Billeb, *et ux.* vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Co.; Point Bridge Co. vs. Stacey; Bassett & Brown vs. Baird; Horn vs. Luty; Craig vs. Saud; Schultz vs. Bellzinower.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James and Elizabeth Quinn were tried for the larceny of one hundred dollars, on oath of Henry Vierheller. Jury out.

R. M. Elliott on trial on a charge of perjury, on oath of J. B. Sheriff. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in an affidavit of defense, filed by the defendant in a civil suit, tried in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, in May, 1875. In this affidavit the defendant swore that a road graded by J. B. Sheriff had not been graded in a business like manner; that a dry wall built to support the road was giving way, and that certain steps put up by Sheriff were made of poor material, narrow, flimsy and dangerous to travel, all of which allegations are alleged to be untrue. Hence the charge of perjury.

Legal Notes.

Charles McLaughlin brought a suit in the Common Pleas No. 2 to recover damages against Cath. Kane and James Scott. He attended the funeral services of Mr. O'Neill at St. Paul's Cathedral, and as he came out, he says, Cath. Kane exclaimed that somebody had taken her pocketbook, and pointing to the plaintiff, said that he was the man. James Scott then searched him, but failed to find the missing article. The search was made in the presence of a large number of his friends, and calculated to hurt him much in the opinion of others. He claims $10,000 damages.

A Harrisburg dispatch, to the *Leader*, yesterday, stated that the Board of Pardons would commute the sentence of Green, the murderer, to imprisonment for life, provided the judge who tried the case would so recommend. This seems, however, to be a mistake, as Judge Sterrett states that he has not been written to on the subject, by any member of the Board. He will express no opinion, of course, until asked.

LIFE is but short, but we should do all we can to prolong it. Check a cough or cold at once and use an old reliable remedy such as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Ingersoll To-night.
Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Meeting at Library Hall—Addresses by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Moreland and Others.

Library Hall was not filled to overflowing last evening, yet there was a large audience present. Considering the very meager announcement of the meeting, and that it occurred on the usual evening for prayer meetings in the different churches, the attendance was even larger than the management anticipated it would be.

Mr. Murphy conducted the opening devotional services, after which he said that he had spoken so much to the people of dear old Pittsburgh that it was difficult for him to say anything new. It was not Frank Murphy that was doing this great work, but God revealing his great will through the feeble instrumentality of man.

George Hall was the next speaker, and said that since he signed the pledge he had joined the church and was trying to live a Christian life.

W. C. Moreland had no conception of the great responsibility he had assumed when he connected himself with the Temperance Union. He was not in a condition to make a speech as his voice had become broken by much speaking. He made a few brief and eloquent remarks, illustrative of the great work in which they were engaged, after which Mr. P. P. Long was introduced and said that while at Claremont he had heard of the Murphy movement, and prayed for its success. He was not a religious man but earnestly desired to be. He stood before the audience and the world all alone on account of his misdeeds. He thought God was behind him and pushing him forward, but the devil was constantly pulling him back. He thought it the duty of every person who had signed the pledge to use his influence in getting his associates to sign it also. He thought that this reformation was his last chance. He wished that no could blot out the past, but could only draw the veil and use every effort to lead a better life, and wanted all Christians to pray for him.

Wm. Hill, Mr. Houghten and others made short addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

T. T. Taylor and Mr. Eckoff talked temperance in Connellsville Tuesday evening. Over four hundred have signed the pledge there.

A Murphy meeting was held last evening in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, and was conducted by Mr. Craig, John Negraw, A. S. Bell and Messrs. Elsom and Gallet made addresses. A meeting will be held in the same place this evening under the conduct of Mr. George Fitzpatrick. Pollock and others will deliver addresses. Dr. O. L. Miller announced last evening that a mothers' prayer meeting will be held in Crusade Hall, 294 Sixth avenue, at three o'clock this afternoon. All mothers are invited.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Organization for the Ensuing Year—Election of Officers.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor, of this city, met yesterday forenoon for organization. Mr. T. B. Atterbury was called to the chair, whereupon the certificates of the members elect, Messrs. Arnold, Monilaw, Mercer and Hays were read, accepted and the members were sworn in.

The board then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Secretary—James S. Todd.

Assistant Secretary—J. B. Williams.

Depository—Freehold Bank.

Physicians—First district, Dr. Purviance; Second district, Dr. McMeddisen, South Side, Dr. Chessrown; East End, Dr. McMasters.

Druggists—Arnold Koch, C. Schwarm, M. Koehler, South Side; M. S. Holland and Simon Johnston, First city district; Messrs. Hill and Hauch, Second city district, and Henry Schmidt and Fred. K. Leltz, East End district.

The following officers for the Alms house and farm were then chosen:

Chaplain—Rev. J. G. Lyde.

Superintendent City Farm—Gus. L. Braun.

Matrons—Mrs. Hendrikson and Mrs. Simpson.

Teacher—S. C. Bude.

Engineer—Joseph Fairman.

Solicitor—John E. Kuhn.

Farmer—William Wilson.

Baker—Frank Hamilton.

A committee of three, Messrs. Mercer, Atterbury and Boggs, in conjunction with the President, were appointed on salaries.

The bonds of the Superintendent and Secretary were approved and sent to the solicitor to be examined.

On motion of Mr. Boggs, it was resolved that all employees at the city farm should be subject to the order of the superintendent at all times. Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Dan'l Druce" seems to grow in favor, as evidenced by the increase in the size of the audiences—last night's having been the largest of the week. Mr. Davenport's portraiture of the blacksmith, reclaimed from misanthropy's life by his love for the child *Dorothy*, is one of the most powerful of his many successful creations, and wins and holds the sympathies and interest of his audience throughout the play. Next to faithfulness to nature is Miss Maye's *Dorothy*—in every respect a charming personage. The applause during the evening was frequent and properly bestowed. "Dan'l Druce" will be repeated this evening, and throughout the week. Our advice to all is, see it.

Library Hall—The Japs.

To-morrow and next evening and at Saturday matinee, Gangero's Royal Yeddo Japs, accompanied by a full troupe of specialty artists, English and American, will give entertainments at Library Hall. The programme will include top spinning, acrobatic feats, juggling, balancing and rope walking by the Japs; the Lancashire band-bell players, harp solo by Miss Julia Hinsdell, dialect and character changes by Master Willie Blaisdell, violin solo by Prof. Isaac Leon, etc., etc., while Prof. Harry Parker's troupe of trained dogs will go through their tricks.

The Shaughraun.

Mr. Dion Boucicault will be the stellar attraction at the Opera House next week, appearing as *Conn* in the most successful Irish play, "The Shaughraun." Specials and elaborate preparations have been made for the production of the piece, Mr. Arthur Perkins and his assistants having been at work for several weeks on appropriate scenery. Every "set" used in "The Shaughraun" will be new, numbering fourteen, and costing more than one thousand dollars. It will be one of the great events of the season.

Miss Effie Ellsler.

Miss Ellsler began a week's engagement at Haverly's Theatre, Chicago, Monday evening, playing *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It." As Miss Ellsler is beginning her starring career, it is a pleasure to record the favorable notices which she receives at the hands of strangers. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* prints the following compliment:

Miss Effie E. Ellsler made her first appearance here last evening in the role of *Rosalind*, and was heartily welcomed by a very appreciative audience—the welcome, be it remarked, being dealt out somewhat sparingly at first, and only growing in warmth as the talents of the young artist gradually unfolded in the course of the play. The applause was spontaneous and unprecedented, a genuine testimony to the lady's abilities. At the end of the second act she was called before the curtain and received the most undoubtable evidences of the pleasure her presence had inspired. The cuckoo song was encored, and, in short, the audience appeared to be thoroughly sincere in their approbation of her performance. Miss Ellsler's *Rosalind* is in every respect a charming performance. She has everything in her favor to make it so—youth, good looks and intelligence, She has the vivacity and sprightliness which naturally belong to a bright girl of twenty, and which forty can never hope to counterfeit, while she superadds to her natural qualifications a thorough acquaintance with the business of the stage, and an intuitive comprehension of the very spirit of the part. Her reading betrays careful study, and her conception of *Rosalind* does not seem to be a mere reflex of that of somebody else; it is her own part. There is an appearance of spontaneity in it that we have not seen excelled except by Neilson.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Park and City Property Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Park Committee approved the pay roll for January, amounting to $490 32, and adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon at the "green house" to inspect the parks.

The Committee on City Property opened eighteen bids for the erection of the new Friendship engine house, in the Second ward. The lowest bid was that of Wm. McKain, $6,100, and the highest Hughes & Dennis, $8,861. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder.

CITIZENS of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, are dissatisfied with the letting of the contract, by the Board of Directors, for the new engine house, and will ask the court to investigate the matter. It is claimed the board had no right to sit with closed doors while considering the bids.

Executors' Sale of Valuable Stocks.

Friday evening, 9th inst., at Thomas F. Shaw's salesrooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, at 7½ o'clock, by order of the executors of John Freeman, deceased, will be sold 90 shares Exchange National Bank. At same time will be sold:

40 shares Masonic Bank.
130 shares Artizans' Deposit Bank.
65 shares Exchange National Bank.
29 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
20 shares Union Insurance Co.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioner.

Ingersoll To-night.
Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

The Colonade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., by its judicious reduction of rates, will maintain its famous reputation as a model first class house, alive to the demands of the time.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN MCCREIGHTON, Esq., was in the city yesterday.

THE La Belle Steel Works, lately destroyed by fire, are to be replaced by iron fireproof buildings.

THE fire alarm from box 35 at noon yesterday was caused by the burning of a bed in the house of Mrs. Long, No. 26 Poplar alley.

PETER MILLS was committed to jail by Alderman O'Donnell to answer a charge of stealing a five dollar note from John Kretz.

HARRY FAULKNER, aged twelve years, had two fingers crushed yesterday, while trying to board a sleigh at the foot of Nixon street, Allegheny.

THE sale of seats for the amateur minstrel concert of the Stephen C. Foster Sarnaders in aid of the Reform Club movement, will commence on Monday next.

THE suggestion meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will be held on Friday evening, at the new school building, Liberty street, near Cedar avenue.

A MEETING of the Republicans of the Twenty second ward will be held at Hamilton Hall, Penn avenue, on Friday evening, February 9th, at 7½ o'clock, to suggest names for ward officers. Although in many places where the usual rainfall is thirty-five or forty-five inches, only fifteen or twenty have fallen, yet other parts of the country have been more favored, and all the belts of land reached by the grand system of irrigation, which stretches between the Godavari, Kistna and Kavere riacrs—fertilizing the soil wherever it penetrates, and forcing even haters of the English rule to admit that no other Raj has conferred such benefits on India—present a marvellous contrast to the vast tracts of arid waste which meet the eye of the traveler as he journeys by the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and South Indian Railways.

JOSEPH TRAVELLI, while attempting to board the early train at Sewickley, due in Allegheny a few minutes before seven o'clock, yesterday morning, fell and sprained his knee severely.

"A sad feature in the spectacle is the condition of the cattle. As I traveled from one place to another, often diverging from the neighborhood of the railway to less frequented outlying districts, I saw hundreds of lean, half-famished kine endeavoring to eke out a doomed existence on what could only in mockery be called herbage. When it is remembered that the cow is a principal source of sustenance to Hindus of nearly all castes, and that no such animal as a cart-horse is to be found throughout all agricultural labor depending on the ox—some idea may be formed of the terrible calamity involved in a mortality among cattle. Even the cows and oxen that survive will be almost useless. Utterly enfeebled and emaciated, they will have little power left either to yield milk or to drag a plow through soil caked and indurated by months of unmitigated sunshine.

ANTON ROSENWALT, charged by Benjamin Robinson with the embezzlement of the money received for a horse given him to sell by deponant, will be heard by Alderman Edgar this afternoon.

WE acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to the semi-annual ball of the New Italian Mutual Assistance and Benefit Society, to be held on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at Lafayette Hall.

THE National Tube Works Company are about starting a horse shoe manufactory, and have purchased the old glass house property in McKeesport for that purpose. They will manufacture by machinery under a patent.

MR. WILLIAM B. BROEST, Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, who has been ill for some time, was seized with lock jaw yesterday morning, and last evening was in a critical condition.

THE Federal street sewer, from Ohio street to Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, is completed all but the work of making connection at the latter thoroughfare, which is now under way and will be finished this week.

JESSE ALBREE, a small boy, while playing in the yard of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, school house yesterday, ran a pair of scissors into his left arm, opening an artery. He was nearly dead when the flow of blood was stopped.

A CHARGE of embezzling the proceeds of the sale of a horse is alleged before Squire Edgar by Benjamin Robinson against Anton Rosenblatt, of the Second ward, Allegheny. The defendant gave bail for a hearing this afternoon.

THE three main divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have made one freight division, and Mr. W. F. Griffith, Jr., has been appointed General Freight Agent, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

IT has been discovered that the recent ice gorge in the Allegheny river caused the breaking of the water line pipes at the Forty fifth street water works. While the river is high there will be no trouble in getting a full supply, and when the water lowers, the breaks will be immediately repaired.

ADDITIONAL cases of fraud on the poor-board are reported in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. One man was discovered to be receiving aid from the poor board of Pittsburgh as well as from that of Allegheny. Several others suspected of imposition were under investigation, and gave fictitious places of dwelling.

IT is said that now the Attorney General has decided that successors must be elected at the approaching election to all assessors whose terms expire on or before the first Monday in April, 1877. This applies to all counties where assessors entered upon the duties of their office immediately after the spring election.

THE American Bridge Company have recently suffered from depredations on their lumber pile, at the south end of the new Point bridge. The fuel hunters were persistent in their work, and would not be driven away. Yesterday the Superintendent made information before the Mayor against a number of the parties, charging them with larceny.

H. K. PORTER, Esq., Treasurer of the Bliss fund in this city, has forwarded the cash in his hands to Mr. *Field*, of Chicago, the Treasurer of the general fund. Mr. F., in acknowledging the receipt of the money, writes as follows, under date of February 5th: "I have received to date about three thousand dollars, and the contributions are still flowing in."

DURING the trial of a case of assault and battery, yesterday afternoon, in the Criminal Court, of Westmoreland county, a man named Jacob Wal